JACKSON CORRESPONDENCE

1902

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January 27 2.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. Pratt,
Superintendent Indian Industrial School,
Carlisle, Pa.

My dear Colonel Pratt:

Yours of the 24th is received. I regret to say that I am the only representative of my family that will be able to come to Commencement. The Bureau of Education has no funds for me to use in paying my way to Carlisle, and upon ~~these~~ former occasions, when you have not furnished me a ticket, I have paid the expenses out of my own pocket in the past. I will be much obliged for a ticket ~~[illegible]~~.

Permit me to suggest the names of Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Thomas A Nelson, Washington D.C. Dr. Nelson was for many years a pastor in Brooklyn, N.Y. and a member of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions. If you will send the tickets for them to me and the amount that the tickets cost they will be willing to pay the fare themselves, and I will collect for you.

Hoping you can get a large delegation from Congress,

I remain,

Yours very truly,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, Ed.

January 27   2.

Rev. Charles L. Thompson, D.D.,
156 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Doctor Thompson:

About how many words do you wish in the sketch of Presbuterian Missions in Alaska, which you ask me to write, and at what time must it reach New York?

It is barely possible I may drop in to your office a few minutes tomorrow afternoon; if not then it will probably be some time this week.

Truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

January 27, 2.

Mrs. E. F. Shepard,
Scarborough, New York.

My dear Mrs. Shepard:

Yours of the 25th instant with regard to Mrs. Paul is received. If it is not troubling you too much will you kindly ascertain if there is any chance of securing a room there; also let me know whether it would be convenient for you to defray her expenses at the West Side Settlement. Otherwise I will accept an offer made by Colonel Pratt to give her, temporarily, the position of assistant seamstress at the Carlisle Indian School, at $25 a month, as with her small salary she has only sufficient money laid up to pay her travelling expenses to the East and return.

I mail you the Reindeer Report for 1900, which I hope you may find of interest. The reindeer enterprise that your dear husband had so much interest in starting is succeeding admirably. Last fall when I left there were 4164 in the herd. A year ago this winter they rescued two detachments of United States Infantry numbering 110 officers and men who were snow bound in the wilderness and were rescued by the reindeer teams.

Remember me very kindly to your children.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

January 27 2.

Rev. Delos E. Finks,
73 Carleton St
East Orange, New Jersey.

My dear Mr. Finks:

I send you a number of photographs. I think it would be a good plan for you to come to Washington and look over my supply, which runs up into the hundreds. ~~As~~ Some of the photos of years ago would be important in illustrating Alaska Missions, as much so as the more recent photos. I loan these to you and expect them to be returned after you have had slides made. There are no negatives here of Alaska photos that I know anything about; my whole supply is in the form of photographs.

If you are getting up all the different fields I have quite an assortment of the early photos from New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado, Utah, Wyoming and Montana; also a few lantern slides of Utah which you can have.

With kind regards to your family I remain,

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

November 25, 1901.

Mr. Ferd P. Kaiser, Publisher,

St. Louis, Missouri.

Dear Sir:

Thanks for a package of illustrated brochures just received. In accordance with your request of recent date I send you a late photo. If it is not as large as you desire I think your photographer can enlarge it to a size corresponding to the others.

Thanking you for previous kindnesses, I remain,

Very respectfully yours,

Enclosure

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education
in Alaska.

January 30, 2.

Rev. Josiah Mc Clain,
#1148 Blaine Avenue,
Salt Lake City, Utah.
Acting Treasurer of the College.

My dear Brother:

Enclosed find my check for $256.°° towards the building fund of the College. Please mail me receipts* in duplicate as follows:

Miss Anna R. Spotswood, New Castle, Delaware,	$50.°°
Miss Susan B. Spotswood, New Castle, Delaware,	100.°°
Mrs. Elizabeth Nesbit, " "	100.°°
Dr. George W. Todd, Salisbury, Maryland,	5.°°
Mrs. Samuel W. Reigart, Salisbury, Maryland, .	1.°°

Yours truly,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education
in Alaska.

*Each person on a seperate paper
duplicate receipts.

January 30, 2.

Mr. William M. Canby,
#1101 Delaware Avenue,
Wilmington, Delaware.

Dear Sir:

The Rev. Doctor Logan has written me that I am to have the privilege of being your guest over Sabbath. I expect to leave Washington on the 4 o'clock train, Saturday afternoon, by the Baltimore and Ohio route, which is due at the Wilmington Station 6:27, will probably reach the house between 6:30 and 7:°°.

Trusting that we may have a good Sabbath, I remain,

Yours truly,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education
in Alaska.

January 30, 2.

Mrs. W. J. Ethell,
#427 Fourth Street, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Madam:

Yours, of the 29th, is received, and you may expect me (D. V.) next Tuesday evening. You did not mention the hour. If convenient have the sexton call at my Office 8th & "G" Streets, for the map, which I would like to have put up.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education
in Alaska.

January 31, 2.

Rev. D. E. Finks,
#73 Carleton Street,
East Orange, New Jersey.

My dear Brother:

Your postal of the 28th is received. I can probably get you a good photograph of a bidarka. However, no recent picture of Mrs. Paul and none of any date of Miss Willard. Mrs. Pingry ought to have a good one of her. Can, probably, find you photographs of Sitka, Wrangel, and Juneau. Have none of Skagway. Can let you have one of "Fishing in Bering Sea". Have no picture of Marsden's "Marietta." Can probably send you some views among the islands. I send you, by registered mail, a package of photographs. Will look up such others as I can find and will send later. Enclosed find list of those that were sent to-day that are to be returned when you have secured your slides. As I have written before, it will be worth while for the Board to pay your expenses to Washington to select for yourself.

With kind regards to your family, I remain,

Yours truly,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education
in Alaska.

2 Enclosures

January 31, 2.

Mrs. Elliot F. Shepard,

Scarborough, New York.

My dear Mrs. Shepard:

Yours, of the 29th, is received. On the same day I was in New York a few hours, and called at the West Side Settlement House. The ladies in charge were doubtful whether the rules could be so extended as to take in Mrs. Paul as she was a widow and over 30 years of age. However, for the present they said there was no vacant room. The more consideration I have given the case the more I am satisfied that it will be better to commence in Carlisle in the sewing room and shall so advise her.

By the way have you ever had an inclination to visit the Carlisle School. The Commencement of that school occurs on February 5 and 6th, and if you and one of your daughters would enjoy attending; please telegraph me and I will at once secure you an invitation. They have a thousand Indian children in attendanc among whom are 23 from Alaska. One young man that I brought some years ago from Point Barrow, a half-breed Eskimo, is in this year's graduating class. The wonderful change that Christian education makes among these young people attracts prominent people to the commencement. Usually the Legislature of Pennsylvania adjourns for the commencement day and attends in a body. There is, also, usually a large delegation from Congress and prominent people in

Washington, D. C. I think that you and your daughter Mrs. Schieffelin would enjoy it immensely. If you can come I will meet you there and, with your permission, act as guide to assist you in seeing the most possible. I will write Mrs. Paul with regard to coming to Carlisle as soon as convenient.

Thanking you for your kind offer to assist in defraying expenses at New York later on if it should be thought desirable to take here there, I remain,

Very truly
Your friend,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education
in Alaska.

V. C. Gambell, St. Lawrence Island, Bering Sea.

Mary Schoechert, age 8 years.

Emily Schoechert, age 4 years.

Sheldon Jackson.

Mrs. A. R. McFarland.

Group of Eskimo children from Point Barrow, Carlisle Indian School.

Mission children, Juneau, Alaska.

Model native homes of Thlingets, Presbyterian Mission, Alaska.

Log Presbyterian Church, Juneau, Alaska.

Kodiak School, 1891-92.

Presbyterian Industrial School, Sitka, Alaska.

Mission school-house and residence, Haines.

Reindeer, Dutch Harbor. Lieut. Wood, R.C.S.

Edward Marsden, New Metlakahtla, Alaska.

A Lapp family frought over from Lapland by Dr. Sheldon Jackson, 1898

Native Presbyterian Church, Juneau, Alaska.

The frame of a native house at St. Lawrence Island, drift wood.

Presbyterian Mission Children, Juneau, Alaska.

Interior of the Log Presbyterian Church, Juneau, Alaska.

Three generations of Thlingets, Southeastern Alaska.

Presbyterian Mission House, Saxman, Alaska.

Totem Poles, Ft. Wrangel, Alaska.

The forests at Sitka. "Nothing grows in Alaska".

Indian funeral, Fort Wrangel, Alaska.

A view from Indian River Point, Sitka, Alaska.

Muir Glacier from elevation of 1600 feet.

Sitka harbor.

Sitka, from the sea.

Sitka.

Dr. Sheldon Jackson and a group of Alaska children.

Group of Eskimo children from Point Barrow, after one year in school

Nome, Presbyterian Church tent, 1900.

Kasaan, Alaska, 1901.

Jackson, Alaska.

Presbyterian Mission House, Gambell, St. Lawrence, Island, Alaska.

Indian River, Sitka, Alaska.

P

February 1, 1902.

Mrs. Amanda R. McFarland,
Alva, Oklahoma.

My dear Mrs. McFarland:

Your announcement of Bessie's marriage on the 19th of February is received, and I hope the match is entirely to your liking, if so it will probably prove a blessing to both yourself and Bessie. We often think and speak of you in our household. My daughter Delia is keeping house for a widowed uncle in New York State. Bessie is helping her mother keep house in Washington. I spend the winter with my family and my summers in Alaska. My daughter Bessie spent last summer at Sitka, as the guest of Mrs. Governor Brady, and was very busy all summer at painting. Mrs. Jackson is very much broken down in health as the result of her early missionary hardships, age is,also, beginning to tell on me, yet I keep pounding away at my work.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education
in Alaska.

February 1, 1902.

Miss Lydia E. Case,
Dunbarton Hotel,
#623 Pennsylvania Ave.,
Washington, D. C.

Madam:

Yours, of the 31st ult., reached me last evening. Dr. Moore had already spoken to me of your father's case, and said he would try what treatment would do for him for a short time, and then he would be able to more definitely state whether he thought it worth while for your father to continue treatment.

I have been, myself, attending Dr. Moore's treatment for several winters and have received much benefit. Of course I can not say what it will do for your father but if you ask him I think Dr. Moore will give you an honest opinion on the matter.

I am about leaving the city for a few days or else would have called at the Hotel and talked the matter over with you.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education
in Alaska.

February 1, 1902.

Mr. H. H. Hildreth,
Valdez, Alaska.

Dear Sir:

Yours of December 10th, is received, also, the circulars asking for an appropriation for the building of a road from Valdez to the interior. It will afford me much pleasure to assist in any way that I can with Congressmen. I think that twenty-five years from now Valdez will be the largest place in Alaska. It certainly will be the entrepot for all the interior. I will ask to have your paper placed on the mailing list of this Bureau. It would not be proper for me to ask the same from other Bureaus of the Government. I am very glad that you are going to start a newspaper. Send me a sample copy and I think that I can get the Bureau to subscribe for it regularly.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education
in Alaska.

February 1, [illegible] 2.

Mr. Roswell Shelly,
#430 Fourth Street, N. E.,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Sir:

Since receiving yours of the 18thof January, I have been away a good deal which accounts for my delay in replying to yours. It will give me pleasure to make a missionary address at the 9th Street, Christian Church, on some Sabbath morning or evening according to the convenience of the pastor, on Missions in Alaska.

If convenient to ~~you~~ them I could give them an address on the 9th.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education
in Alaska.

February 4, 2.

Miss Helen Clark,
C/o Rev. D. D. Ross,
#131 Market Street,
Seattle, Washington.

My dear Friend:

Yesterday I went to the Land Office again concerning a place for you to build a reading room at Neah Bay, and found that I had received from them on my former visit a wrong impression and that nothing had been arranged by which you could accomplish your purpose. It seems that the last letter that they sent the agent was based on the idea that you wanted to purchase Mr. Peterson's house as well as ground and the Department decided that that could not be allowed. After my conversation with them I find that they are willing for this, that is Mr. Peterson will give you the use of his half acre of land that the mission can build upon it with the understanding that they get no title to the land and that if Mr. Peterson should change his mind he could reclaim the land with the building erected upon it by the ladies.

You know that the law is that no Indian can alienate his allotment. As this is the only way to secure a location in the village I think that if I was you, and had confidence in Mr. Peterson I would go ahead. Doubtless at the expiration of 25 years that an Indian is not allowed to alienate his land, you could then get title. At any rate the use of the lot for 25 years will be worth the cost of the building if you should eventually lose it. Moreover, if you lose it at the end of that time it will go to a man whom the society would like to help, because he was willing to help the society get a start.

If there is anything further that I can do in the matter please write me again.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education
in Alaska.

February 7, 2.

Dr. A. H. Laidlaw,
#58 West 53rd Street,
New York City.

Dear Doctor:

I expect to reach your office next Tuesday (11th) about 2:15 P.M., and would like to be able to start on my return about 4 o'clock. The medicine you gave me I think is disagreeing with my stomach, and I have cut down the size of the dose somewhat.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education
in Alaska.

February 7, 2,

Hon. Frederick E. Boothby,
Mayor's Office,
Portland, Oregon.

Sir:

Your circular of January 27th, with reference to the holding of the National Conference of Charities and Correction in Portland, during the summer of 1903, is received. I will probably be unable to attend the meeting in Milwaukee, but, if I do, will very gladly work and vote for Portland.

Respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education
in Alaska.

February 7, 2.

Rev. R. G. McNiece, D.D.,
#1248 Blaine Avenue,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

Dear Doctor McNiece:

Yours of January 30th is received. I am now spending my evenings auditing Mr. Quincy Eaton's accounts as agent of the College. As the monthly reports of the receipts from rentals of the houses and of expenditures are sent regularly to the Trustees I am not adding up those, but giving my time and attention to the comparison of receipts with payments. During the last year I notice that a considerable amount was paid to General Eaton on back salary due him. I understand that it is now all paid up and that, hereafter, the surplus can be sent to Salt Lake. When I get through with the papers I will know better how much of the income ought to be saved for transmitting to Salt Lake. I think "Westminister" would be a good name. I also think it is a good plan for Dr. Bailey to make his headquarters here if he takes the presidency. I think, however, he will still need the services of a regular real estate agent for the most economical looking after the houses. And, if that is done it might be better for him to live in some suburban town ~~of~~ near Philadelphia where he could easily reach New York and Pittsburg; these being the three wealthiest centers for securing funds.

We will be very glad to see him here and assist him what we can.

With kind regards to your family, I remain,

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education
in Alaska.

February 6, 2.

Rev. James W. Kirk,
Eagle, Alaska.

Dear Brother:

Yours of January 6 and 9 arrived safely to-day. In reply to your letter with regard to returning East by the way of Point Barrow, I would state that it would be quite difficult to get permission for you and Mrs Kirk to travel on the BEAR to Point Barrow and then it would cost you each $2.00 a day for board at the Captain's table. There would be no difficulty in securing permission for yourself to go, but the Government vessels do not care to have ladies aboard unless it is a case of necessity. I shall make application to the Secretary of the Treasury for permission for the Rev. and Mrs. Spriggs to come down on the BEAR next fall, which will probably be granted by the Secretary of the Treasury on the ground that there ~~was~~ is no other suitable way for Mrs. Spriggs to get back to civilization.

The trip, however, by the way of St. Michael and Unalaska back to Seattle, would be a pleasant change for you.

Lieut. Mitchell knows very little, evidently, about the Revenue Cutters, when he told you that whatever Cutter, other than the BEAR you could get, would have better accommodations. I have been repeatedly on the several Cutters that navigate Bering Sea and not one of them have so comfortable quarters as the BEAR. The McCullogh has more pretense than the BEAR but less real comfort.

If I can remain East until the meeting of the Assembly it is my plan to go to St. Michael and the reindeer stations via Skagway, and Eagle, and it would be very pleasant if I could meet with your Presbytery. I am only sorry that I could not have done so last year as I would have tried to save the blunder of disbanding the Nome Presbyterian Church, and perhaps could have influenced the Presbytery to have made better arrangements with regard to Teller. If I was in the place of the Rev. Luther Scroggs, I should enter a protest against the action of Presbytery in utterly ignoring him, a member of the Presbytery in good and regular standing and placing a ruling elder in charge of the Presbyterian enterprise at Teller Scroggs is teaching the Government school at Teller, and would have been glad to have supplied the pulpit at no cost to the church. Instead of that, the work was taken out of his hands and a * man placed in charge of his work, First, Who cannot preach, Second, Who has np place to preach in, and, Third, Is not acceptable to the community.

As I go through the East I meet with many friends of yourself and wife, who manifest great interest in your work.

Hoping to be able to visit Eagle next June, I remain,

Yours truly,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education
in Alaska.

* A Ruling Elder, Dr Meacham
Who keeps a restaurant
He tried for the public school but failed

Action of the Presbytery of Alaska, in Session at Sitka, Alaska July 15, 1895, reaffirming the afficial account of the commencement of Presbyterian Missions in Alaska, as adopted by the Presbytery of Alaska in session at Sitka, Alaska, September 15, 1884.

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Attention having been called to an article published in "The North and West" of June 20, 1895, by Rev. W. S. Holt entitled "Authentic History of Alaskan Missions" the Presbytery of Alaska desire to reply that the said article is misleading and one-sided.

That while acknowledging the interest which Dr. A. L. Lindsley took in the establishment of Missions in Alaska, they do not recognize him as the "founder of the Alaska Mission" as claimed by Mr. Holt.

Dr. Lindsley was but one of several gentlemen working at the same problem at the same time. And the Christian public is right in considering that the one who first commenced active work, and continuously pushed it until the present time is our co-presbyter Dr. Sheldon Jackson.

It is conceded that if the facts of a man's life are wanted, that the man himself is the best authority as to those facts.

Having this in mind the Presbytery of Alaska at its first meeting September15, 1884, prepared and adopted after full and careful consideration an official statement of the rise and progress of the present work of the Presbyterian Church in Alaska.

The history was prepared while all the first Missionaries were still in Alaska except Rev. Geo. W. Lyon, who was only here a few Months. And every minister present at Presbytery except one, and he, upon his return home, signified his approval of the paper.

More than that the Historical Statement was submitted to such of the lady missionaries as were present and had taken an active part in making the history.

This historical statement prepared by the pioneers of the Presbytery at a time when they were all present and the work was still fresh in their memories, is as follows: (see printed historical statement entitled "The Presbyterian Church in Alaska," an Official sketch of its Rise and Progress, 1877-1884, with the Minutes of the First Meeting of the Presbytery of Alaska, Sheldon Jackson, D. D., Stated Clerk, Press of Thomas McGill & Co., 1107 E street, Washington, D. C., 1886."

Done in Presbytery in session at Sitka, Alaska, this 15th day of July, 1895.

it unto the present time, is our co-Presbyter Dr. Sheldon Jackson."

Done in Presbytery, in session in Sitka, Alaska, this 15th day of July, 1885..

PRESBYTERIAN MISSIONS.

As the centennial year of the American Republic (1876) is memorable for the commencement of Christian Missions in Alaska through the preaching of Clah, a native Tsimpsheean from Fort Simpson, British Columbia, so 1877 is memorable as the first organized Christian effort of the churches of the United States. This commencement was made by the Rev. Sheldon Jackson as Agent of the Board of Home Missions for the Presbyterian Church.

Usually in the establishment of missions in a new land the first resident missionary is a man, but in this case it was a woman, Mrs. Amanda R. McFarland. When the call came no minister was known to be ready to respond at once and Mrs. McFarland was the only one at the time who had applied to Dr. Jackson for Alaska work. God had for many years been training her for the crowning work of her life, which she was to do in Alaska. While with her husband, a pioneer missionary, in the 60s, in New Mexico, she had been compelled to make several journeys across the plains, between the Missouri River and Santa Fe, by stage. Upon these journeys she was in constant danger of being attacked and scalped by the

Indians, and had some very narrow and thrilling escapes. Upon one of t these overland journeys of 12 days and nights, she was the only woman in the party. Afterward she and her husband were at mission work in California, and still later among the Nez Perces of Oregon where her husband die Unable to endure the feeling of desolation and loneliness, in January, 1877, she removed to Portland, Oregon, and took up city mission work, but, not satisfied with that, when the call came for some one to go to Alaska, I found her waiting, with prayerful anxiety, my arrival to ask to be sent to Alaska. Her long and matured Christian experience and her eventful life on the frontier had eminently prepared her for the responsibility of the work to which she aspired. It will be remembered that upon her entrance to the Alaska work so far as known she was the only Christian white woman and for seven months the only Protestant Missionary in all Alaska.

All the perplexities, political, religious, physical and moral of the native population were brought to her for solution, and at a convention held by the native population in Fort Wrangel on February 3, 1878, at a time when there was no form of Government whatever in all Alaska, she was elected as the ruler of that village. A number of native police without salaries, were appointed to assist her in maintaining law and order. If any were sick, they came to her as a physician; if any were d deadw she was called upon to take charge of the funeral; if husband and wife became separated, she was the peace-maker to settle their difficulties; if contention arose as to property, she was the judge, also the jury; if feuds arose among the small tribes or families, she was the arbiter. She was called upon also in cases of witchcraft; and when the miners from the Cassiar Mines came down the Stickeen River to spend the summer at Wrangel in riotous and dissolute living and one killed another in a drunken fight, and a vigilance committee would ~~ha~~ hang the murderer she was sent for to act as his spiritual adviser, and spent the night preceding his execution in praying and talking with him about his soul. Her fame went out far and wide among the tribes and great chiefs left t their families and people and came hundreds of miles in their canoes to see the woman that loved their people, and plead that teachers might be sent to their villages. It was a year of anxieties and difficulties that very few women have ever been called upon to endure.

Her troubles and anxieties were still further increased by her faithful interpreter, Clah, being stricken down with consumption, and finally dying on the 28th of December.

While Mrs. McFarland was holding the fort at the Alaska end ~~mixtim~~ Dr. Jackson was making public addresses in all the leading cities of the Northern States between New York City and St. Louis, pleading for money to sustain and enlarge the Alaska Mission. ~~and~~ He also visited the Theolog cal Seminaries at New York, Princeton, Auburn, Alleghany, Cincinnatti, and Chicago, pleading for young men to offer themselves for the Alaska work. As the result of this campaign, over ~~12~~ $12,000.00 was sent to the Board of Home Missions as a special fund for the Alaska work, and the Rev. John G. Brady, of Union Theological Seminary, New York, was sent to Sitka, Alaska; the Rev. S. Hall Young of Western Theological Seminary, Alleghany, for Fort Wrangel and the Rev. George W. Gallagher of Princeton Theological Seminary, for some point to be afterwards selected , but before starting for Alaska he was transferred to Utah.

The arrival of Rev. John G. Brady at Fort Wrangel, March 15th and Sitka, April 11th, and of the Rev. S. Hall Young at Fort Wrangel on August 8th, made the year 1878 memorable. These two missinoaries have been instrumental in doing a remarkable work in Alaska, where they remain to the present time. The Rev. Mr. Brady, after a few years in the mission work, through a combination of circumstances that did not involve his moral character or Christian consecration, left the employment of the m Mission Society and entered secular life as a merchant at Sitka.

In the year 1884 he was appointed by President Arthur as the first United States Commissioner in Alaska, and in the summer of 1896, he was appointed by President McKinley as Governor of Alaska, and re-appointed for a second term by Mr. McKinley in the summer of 1900. During all these years he and his family have kept up and maintained a Sabbath School and church services for the white population of Sitka. With a good working knowledge of the native language, he has the entire confidence of the native population, both Christian and heathen, and perhaps has accomplished as much if not more for the Christian civilization of the natives, than if he had remained under the Mission Board.

The Rev. Mr. Young, after eleven years of efficient service at Wrangel during which he brought the native church to its greatest efficiency, felt called upon to resign his mission and return to the States for the education of his children.

With the out-break of the Klondike gold excitement in 1897, and the rush of white men into the Yukon Valley, Dr. Young again offered himself to the Mission Board, and was sent to the Central Yukon Region of Alaska, to organize religious privileges for the miners.

The Rev. Mr. Brady on the 24th of March celebrated the first Christian marriage among the Alaskans, and organized the first Protestant mission work at Sitka.

On the 11th of April, Miss Fannie Kellogg, who had been commissioned by the Woman's Board of Home Missions in New York accompanied Governor Brady to Sitka and opened a mission school for the natives. On the following December, being married to the Rev. S. Hall Young, she removed to Fort Wrangel, and the Sitka school was discontinued.

The year was also made prominent by an important movement toward law at Fort Wrangel. There were congregated there, during the winter, 500 whites from the Cassier mines, and a thousand Indians. The military had been with-drawn in 1877, and there were no officers, or courts or authority for the protection of life and the redress of grievances. The settlement was removed hundreds of miles from any over-sight or care, on the part of the American Government. Gambling, drunkenness and debauchery were rife. In this condition of affairs a few chiefs and natives who had renounced heathenism, gathered around Mrs. McFarland and appointed Toy-a-att, Moses, and Matthew, as a police force to keep order and punish the guilty among the natives. After a while, their authority being doubted, a constitutional convention was called for February 3, 1878. This convention lasted for two days. Mrs. A. R. McFarland, being elected the presiding officer. At the close of the first days session, after the leading men had expressed their minds, Mrs. McFarland was requested to drap up some laws and regulations for the consideration, and if approved, adoption of the convention. These laws were presented on the second day of the convention, and were very fully discussed, the great speech of the convention was that of Toy-a-att, before a crowded audience of whites and Indians. At the close of the day new rules and regulations were adopted by the convention by a large majority, and signed by those present who could write their names, and by the large majority of those

who could not making their marks. No sooner had the Rev. Mr. Young reached his field than he was compelled to meet and fight the practice of witchcraft among his people. To strengthen his hands in this contest and rally around him the Christian Indians he held, in November, a five days convention, which confirmed and deepened the good impressions made by Mrs. McFarland's convention of the previous spring.
~~of the old Russian log barracks for a school-building. Twenty second-~~

The first religious service held by the Rev. John G. Brady, after his arrival in Sitka, was held in the "Old Castle", (under the Russians the residence and office of the Governor) on Sabbath of April 14, 1878. There were 125 Indians present at this service. Most of them had their faces painted with charcoal and fish oil, some had a mixture of red and black color, and a few of them had the whole face black with the excepti of the right eye, which was surrounded with a band of red. All the au~~of the right eye~~dience, with the exception of a few chiefs, were in their bare feet, and covered with many-colored blankets. The following week, assisted by a few natives, Mr. Brady cleaned out the third sto of the old Russian log barracks for a school-building. Twenty second-hand benches, a stove, ~~and~~ a cord of wood, two brooms, ~~and~~ a box of chalk, an old black-board ~~was~~ (borrowed from the Greek priest) ~~which, with~~ two old tables, and half a dozen primers, constituted the furniture of the school. The school was opened by Mr. Brady and Miss Fannie Kellogg, the teacher, on April 17th, with 50 pupils present. Getting the work started at Sitka, Mr. Brady made a canoe trip of 800 miles to Hoochinoo and Hoonah villages. During this journey he met the ice-bergs and saw and reported to the Coast Survey,at Washington, the glaciers of Cross Sound, one of which was given his name.

In December,1878, Miss Kellogg was married to the Rev. S. Hall Young and removed to her new home. Upon her departure the school was discontinued.

As the work advanced Mrs. McFarland and the other workers became mor and more impressed with the need of homes into which the more promisinp native girls could be gathered and sheltered alike from the greed of their mothers, who would sell them, and the lustful white men, who would buy them at tender years for base purposes. And the prettier and more attractive the girl, the greater her danger among a people whose heathenism crushes out a mother's love and turns her heart to stone, where, for a fe few blankets, a mother will sell her own daughter for a week, or month, or years.

Again and again Mrs. McFarland had to interpose to save her school-girls from their parents and from white men. Again and again her pupils having been sold by their own mothers, have frantically clung to her, imploring her to save them. This condition of affairs eventually led to the establishment of mission homes at Wrangel, Sitka, Haines, Juneau and Jackson. The one at Wrangel was opened October 12, 1878, by the necessity of making a place for Katy, 14 years of age who was about to be taken up the Stickeen River, and sold to the miners by her mother. When the canoe was prepared, and blankets, provisions and younger children were loaded in, the little girl lingered on the shore. The mother ordered her to get into the boat threatening her with all manner of things. The child hesitated crying and begging most piteously. Finally, when some men would have mseized her and put her in by force, the little girl, straightening herself up, said: "Mother, you may kill me, but I will not go with you and live a life of sin". She then ran away into the woods an and hid. When her mother had gone on, without her, she came out and claimed Mrs. McFarland's protection. About the same time a bright-eyed little girl of about 12 years of age, who was to be sold, came to the school begging Mrs. McFarland to save her, and thus a second was added to the home. Without furniture and without means the enterprise began in a house kindly rented for the work by Mr. Vanderbilt, a merchant.

To secure permanent buildings for this home Dr. Sheldon Jackson interested Mrs. Julia McNair-Wright, to join him in a series of newspaper a articles, pleading with the Presbyterian women of the country, for a Christmas offering, with which to build this home. The appeal was so successful that Five Thousand Dollars was sent to the Mission Board, as a special sum for this purpose. The help was so vital and timely that the Rev. Mr. Young and Mrs. McFarland and the Rev. John G. Brady of Sitk each wrote letters of thanks to Dr. Jackson. These letters were followed by a unanimous vote of thanks from the Presbytery of Puget Sound, the nearest Presbytery to Alaska .

The year 1879, was a red-letter one to the mission at Wrangel. The appeals of Mrs. Julia McNair-Wright and Dr. Jackson for Christmas offerings, secured the erection of a home for the shelter of the girls, at an expense of over $5,000.00, and Dr. Aaron L. Lindsley raised $500.00 from his church and friends in Portland, Oregon, towards the church buil ing. In addition to these funds, so necessary for placing the work upo a secure basis, Dr. Henry Kendell, Senior Secretary of Presbyterian Home Missions, Dr. Sheldon Jackson, Superintentent of Presbyterian Missions in all the Rocky Mountain Region between Old Mexico and Canada, and Dr. Aaron L. Lindsley, Pastor of the First Preybyterian Church, Portland, Oregon, with their wives, had arranged to visit the field.

Drs. Kendell and Jackson, in addition to their missionary duties, were a commission of the United States Government, having been officially requested by the Honorable John Sherman, Secretary of the Treasury of the United States(who has the supervision of Alaska affairs) to make him a report upon the condition of the native population, which they did upo their return East.

Moreover, the mission received valuable re-inforcements. In June 1879, the Rev. W. H. R. Corlies, M.D., wife and child, of Philadelphia, reached Wrangel. They came to Alaska, independent of mission societies, to establish a mission at their own charges. After canvassing the field, it was deemed best for them to Settle at Fort Wrangel, he as a missionary physician, and Mrs. Corlies to open a school among the visiting Indians who, in large numbers, came fo the village for purposes of trade.

On the 21st of July Miss Maggie A. Dunbar, who traveled with Dr. Kendell's party, reached Wrangel as an assistant to Mrs. McFarland. Miss Dunbar, on ______________1882 was married to Rev. John W. McFarland, a nephew of Mrs. McFarland, and after five____years of valuable service at Wrangel was transferred, with her husband, to the work at Hoonah, where she still remains.

Dr. Kendall and party were received by the native Christians with every demonstration of joy and respect, one after another of their chiefs and leading men called to see him, and expressed their pleasure at his visit. One, with great earnestness, said that he had not slept all night for joy. Availing himself of the presence of the visiting ministersthe Rev. S. Hall Young arranged for the organization of the native converts into a church, which was consummated on Sabbath, August 3d 1879, The Rev. Drs. Kendall, Jackson, Lindsley and Messrs. Rev. S. Hall Young and W. H. R.Corlies, presiding. Twenty-three members were received into the new organization, of whom 18 were natives, and all of the 18 save one received Christian baptism. The following Sabbath five more were received four of whom were natives. Among the six whites received into membership were Mrs. McFarland and Mrs. Vanderbilt, from the Presbyterian Church of Portland, Oregon; Mrs. Young, from North Granville, New York; Miss Dunbar from Stuebenville, Ohio, and Mr. Regnar and Mr. Chapman, two carpenters working upon the Church and Home buildings.

Upon profession of their faith the services of organization commenced at 9:30, and lasted until noon. At 3P. M., the newly organized church met for the celebration of the Lord's Supper, and at 7:30 P. M., there was preaching for the whites. On the previous Saturday, a preparatory sermon, by Rev. Henry Kendall, D.D., the ministers proceeded to the examination of the candidates for admission to the church. These services continued from 3 o'clock P. M., until 7, and after a short intermission for supper, until 11 P. M. Thus was organized the first Presbyterian Church in Alaska.

It may be of interest to give one or two of the testimonials of the native Christians who were received into Church membership.

JONOTHAN KATANAKE (leading councillor of the head chief);-- "Willing to try and obey God. Know how God pity on us. Died for me--pains for my sins--pities me, and teaches me to live aright. I try to do it. I give my heart to him. I do not disbelieve about God--how he saved me--I know it. I nearly lost. He stretched out his hand and pulled me back. I feel it. Willing to leave all earthly things. I want to live as God says. Not my strength, only if God helps. Don't say this to make men believe. God knows my heart. I want to live in his sight. When a boy I went to Victoria and heard some one say the Son of God die for people's sins. I did not know then. When sickness come, then I ask the Son of God to save me. Did not ask that sickness go away, but that he save me. God heard me, therefore I believe."

JOHN KADISHAN (chief).--"Yes, true. The Lord die for us. Why disbelieve, when he suffered all pains for us . He came for our sins. I know it when a boy, but did not take it in my heart . Now I take it in. Bible tells us one brother, one heart. I try to love all who love Jesus. Try to love my brothers and sisters - to live straight. God's Spirit now in me. I know it. I believe it with all my heart. When I first go to hear Mr. Young I hear the truth. I fight against it. Temptation hold me back. But I couldn't stand it longer. I must go and talk with Mr. Young. I fight the truth no more. Now I love the truth."

LENA QUONKAH (wife of John).--"When Clah was here he stay at our h house. I go to hear him preach. He pray, and get what he pray for.

Then I thought I pray too. God heard me; then I was happy. I like to quit all my badness and give it to Christ, and he take it. I like to li as a Christian - help the poor, pity the sick. I came to tell all my h heart before these gentlemen. I tell it all to God."

EMMA TY-EEN (Lot's wife).--"I was sinner, full of sin, because I d didn't know how to live. God knows it. I now give it all to Jesus. I don't want to hide back my sin. I give it all to Jesus who died for me with nails in his hands and feet, and knife in his side, and that's why I don't want to go back to my sins. I want to live right. I trust Jesus help me. Not my own strength to put away sins. All the things I put behind me. Earthly things like rust in my flesh. I obey my husband, and obey God, and help the poor and sick."

MARY KACHKUKU (Richard's wife).--"I like to love Jesus, and that's the reason I come to Him. I feel that I always disobey God before, but now I praise my Savior because he died for me. And I don't like to dirty his face any more. Four years been believing in God, ever since Clah f first tell me about him. If in my house, or canoe, or in the woods, wherever I am, always pray to God."

In addition to the organization of the church, a visiting delegation was organized for pushing forward the erection of the church, 36 X 55 feet in size, and the girl's industrial home, 40X60 feet, two stories ~~h~~

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high ,esides attic and basement. The church was completed so as to be occupied for worship on Sabbath, October 5th, and the industrial home was enclosed from the weather but not completed until the following year. A canoe of Metlahkahtla Indians, loaded with furs and accompanied by a few Chilcat natives, arriving from the North, en route to Port Simpson, British Columbia, Dr. Jackson secured passage, which enabled him to visit the Wesleyan Missions of Canada at Port Simpson, and the Church of England Mission at Metlahkahtla. This was a trip of ______miles, entailing much hardship as it was made during the first of the equinoxial storms which rage so severmly in South-eastern Alaska. Drs. Kendall and Lindsley, w with their wives, returned South by the mail steamer California. 1879

After the departure of the visiting delegation the Rev. S. Hall Xm Young, accompanied by Professor John Muir of California, made a canoe t trip up the coast, visiting the principal villages of the Kake, Hoochinoo Hoonah and Chilcat tribes.

The year 1880 opened, at Wrangel, in gloom at the loss of Toy-a-att and Moses, two of the leading Christian natives, who were shot dead in troubles which arose from the introduction of Hoochinoo (liquor), into that village by the members of another tribe. It will be remembered that these men had, the previous year, been made native policemen for the purpose of keeping from the village intoxicating liquors. When the shooting etween the two tribes was at its highest, the Rev. Mr. Young threw himself between the contending parties and finally secured a cessation of hostilities. On the 8th of August, Mrs. McFarland, with her girls, entered their new industrial home, with religious services and an appropriate address by Rev. S. Hall Young. This year was, also, the re-establishment of the mission school at Sitka. On the 25th of March, 1880, Miss Olinda A. Austin reached Sitka as a missionary teacher, sent by the Woman's Home Missionary Society of New York. The arrival of Miss Austin and her sister, who accompanied her, was a great social event; in the harbor was a man-of-war with officers absent from their families and the pleasures of social life. From Commander Beardslee down, they vied with one another in trying to assist the young teacher. Commander Beardslee had the marines clean out one of the rooms of the guard-house and fit it up as a school room, with such appliances as could be had. He also sent men through the native village, informing people that school would open and they must all send their children. On the morning of April 5th, Miss Austin went early to the school-room, to be prepared for the reception of the children, hoping that at least a few would attend as it would be rather mortifying to have crossed the continent and then not have any pupils for her school. But, as early as she was, the pupils were still e earlier. As the teacher opened the door she saw 103 dirty, ragged, unkempt, half-clothed native children before her,- boys and girls 12 to 16 years of age, many of whom had never had a comb in their hair from the day they were born, and such a mass of dried fish-oil, and filth can ~~xx~~ scarcely be imagined. The friends of the young lady, for a long while, twitted her at being frightened at her school, but she would not own up to the accusation. Hastily taking a piece of paper she sent a note to ~~the~~ Commander Beardslee asking that, as he had so kindly cleaned up the school room, would he not also send some marines ashore to clean up the scholars. All the shears on the Man-of-War, and that could be borrowed from the stores and private homes were secured, and the first Day's schooling was the clipping short of the hair of the children, and their treatment to a generous supply of carbolic-soap and water. With the sc school ready for ordinary school exercises, there appeared the unusual condition of a large school unable to understand a word the teacher said and the teacher unable to understand a word said by the pupils

The commencement was made with tact, by the teacher placing upon the black-board a sketch of a dog and writing under it, D O G. Then by signs she encouraged some boy to give the Thlinget name, which she spelled phonetically, and wrote upon the board. Then commenced a drill on the English name by the pupils, and a drill of the teacher in the Thlinget. Afterwards the connecting verbs were introduced. Thus, step by step, the teacher was introduced into Thlinget language and the pupils into English.

The school having outgrown its first accommodations Commander Beardslee placed at its disposal the old Russian Hospital, a large two-story log building and had the marines clean it out and fix it up for school and mission purposes.

During the summer Commander Beardslee was transferred, and Commander Henry Glass sent to take his place. Commander Classstook up the work l laid down by his predecessor, and carried it much farther. He was efficiently assisted by Lieutenant F. M. Symonds.

Too much praise cannot be given to the helpfulness of the Commanders of the naval vessels: Jamestown, Wauchusetts, Adams and Pinta, which were successivly stationed at Sitka. In the commencement of missions, at a time when there was no organized government in Alaska, and the ranking officer of the Navy in those waters was, practically, the Government itself, that the Commanders should have been Christian men, like Commanders Beardslee, Glass, Lull, Lieutenants Symonds, T. Dix Bolles, and Emmons. To them the church owes a great debt of gratitude.

The first move of Commander Class was to abolish Hoochinoo. He made it a crime to buy, sell or drink it or any other intoxicating liquor He issued strict orders compelling the natives to clean up their houses and surrounding yards, which were filthy in the extreme, and caused a d daily inspection to be made of the same. He appointed a native police force, dressing them up in navy cloth with "Jamestown" in large gilt letters on their caps and a silver star on their breasts. He also ordered compulsory attendance on the school. To secure this the houses were all numbered, and the children of each house. The child was given a little round tin tag on which was marked his number, thus: "House No. 17, Boy No. 5.. These tags were worn upon a string about the child's neck. As soon as the child came into school, they were registered and the roll was called by the tags. Whoever failed to send their children to school were fined a blanket. Finding a child on the street during school hours, the police would make a note of the number of the child and the house, which numbers were each evening handed in at headquarters, and the following morning the head of that particular house, would be summoned to appear and give reasons why said child was not in school. After the people became convinced that the Commander was in earnest, the children were all in school, and no fines to be paid. If a man was going off fishing or hunting, and expected to take his children with him, he would go to headquarters and explain why his children were to be absent and about how long. Under this regime the school ran ap in attendance to 271. After a few months a delegation of parents waited upon the teacher, and wanted to be allowed to attend the school, stating that soon the boys and the girls would know more than the old people. As the teacher hid her hands full with the children and there was no room for grown people, the request was denied, although, afterwards, a night school was established for heir benefit.

In November, as the days began to shorten a few boys came to the teacher and asked permission to remain in the school-room all the time. They said they could not study at home. Their home was a large plank h house of one room, from 40 to 60 feet square. In this room dwell the grand-parents, their children, their husbands and wives, their grand-children and their families, if they had any, until there was no longer room for another person to lie on the floor at night. Then the families swarm and build a new house to be filled likewise. In this house the several mothers cook at a common fire in the center of the room, and if any ambitious boy wished to study at night he would be compelled to get close to the fire-blaze, but in doing that would get in the way of some mother cooking her meal, and would receive a kick and be sent to the back part of the room, where he could not see his book. The teacher informed the boys that the school-room was not a proper place to sleep in, and that she hau no beds to supply them. They replied that that made little difference, that they could get a blanket and sleep on the floor,- they did that at home. She then replied that she had no means to furnish them p provisions. They replied that she had no means to furnish them provisions. They replied that they could catch fish or find dead fish along the beach, or if they failed at any time the marine guard on shore had a swill-barrel, and they would help themselves to that.

When boys from 12 to 16 years of age were willing to sleep on the floor and get food as they might it was not in the heart of the teacher to refuse them, and the following day some half dozen boys came to the school with blankets or parts of blankets for bedding. They had found a bright tin top to a shoe-blacking box, which they nailed to the wall as a looking-glass, and in the morning would go down to the beach and use the Pacific as their wash-bowl. This was the establishment of the home schoo When the news reached the missionary society in New York, they at once ordered lumber for home-made bedsteads, and forwarded dishes for the ~~xx~~ school. A short time after, an orphan boy, to pay some debt of his father was sold into slavery. His Uncle,with whom he lived, rather seeing him killed than taken off as a slave, seized a gun and sent a bullet ~~xx~~ crashing through his shoulder. The report of the gun brought the marine guard to the place of shooting, and the boy was taken over to the ship and placed in the hospital. Being rescued from death by the marines of the ship "Jamestown", the boy was named Moses Jamestown, and when his ~~w~~ wound healed was placed in the mission home. Other slave boys and boys accused of witchcraft, and that were to be tortured to death, when found out, were rescued and also placed in the school and thus the home continued to grow.

In May, 1880, the Rev. John G. Brady having severed his connection with the mission, the Rev. George W. Lyon and wife arrived to take his place, but on account of health remained only one year when they returned to the States.

From the first commencement of the work in Alaska, a mission had b been in contemplation to the Chilcat Tribe. In the fall of 1879 the Rev. S. Hall Youngvisited one of their villages, and upon the second trip in 1880, visited all of them and urged the establishment of a mission among them. In the winter of 1879-80 Dr. Jackson raised, from personal friends over $500.00 toward the establishment of a mission at Kodiak. The needs, owever, of the Chilcat mission, became so pressing that in 1880, with the consent of the donors, he paid the money to the Board of Home Missions or the commencement of the work among the Chilcats.

Opportunely, the husband of Mrs. Dickinson, who was a white ~~mm~~man, as appointed trader by a commercial company at Portage Bay in the county f the Chilcats, and Mrs. Dickinson was commissioned by the Board to open school for the Chilcats.

With the year 1881; the mission to the Chilcats was placed upon a rmanent footing, and new missions opened among the Hoonah and Hydah T ibes. The Rev. Eugene S. Willard and wife, who had been commissioned the Board of Home Missions for the Chilcats, arrived at Sitka, June ___, 1881; en route to Chilcat. A war having broken out between ~~famili~~ milies in one of the leading villages, they were detained at Sitka un- the 10th of July. On that date the Rev. Mr. Willard and family acc companied by Dr. Sheldon Jackson and Rev. W. H. R. Corlies, with three carpenters, took the mail-steamer, California, from Sitka to Juneau. At Juneau they awaited the arrival of the small steamer "Favorite", which had been engaged by Dr. Jackson to take them, together with materials for a mission building to Portage Bay. A small shanty was found to shelter Mr. Willard and family, while Dr. Jackson, Mr. Corlies, and the two carpenters slept on the wharf by the side of the mission lumber. With the lumber on the wharf was a bell for the Chilcat Mission,- the gift of Mrs. C. H. Langdon of Elizabeth, New Jersey. This is the first Presbyterian Bell in Alaska. So eager were some of the young men of the village to once more hear a church bell, that they set it up on the wharf and commenced ringing it. As the familiar tones went up the gulch and over the villages, starting up memories of homes and of times when the hearers,had with parents, brothers and sisters, reverently attended church, the ~~min~~ miners commenced flocking to the wharf. A crowd having collected the opportunity was improved by an open-door service.

On the 20th of July the party arrived at Portage Bay, a beautiful site on the first rise above the ocean beach was selected for the mission A number of natives were employed in assisting to raft the lumber and supplies from the ship to the shore, and carrying them from the beach to the site of the mission house. The station was named Haines, after the Secretary of the Executive Committee of the Woman's Home Missionary

Society of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. and Mrs. Willard received a warm from the leading men of the tribe. One of the leading chiefs said: "I was so glad the minister had come at last. I wished it might have been when I was a boy; now I am old, I am soon to go down to death, but I can go now more happily knowing that my people will now have light".

The Chilcat Tribe have four principal villages, three on the Chilcat River, and one on the Chilcoot. Each of these villages has its chiefs and medicine men; each its village pride and jealousiesof all the others. If the mission had been founded in one of the villages it would have offended the people of the other three, but establishing the station at Portage Bay, separate from, but central to, all the villages, it was looked upon as neutral ground.

The Rev. Eugene S. Willard receiving his college training at Monmouth, Illinois, and his Theological training at Western Theological Seminary, Alleghany, Pennsylvania, was a young man of strongh practical common-sense and unusual mechanical ability, which made him very successful in the establishment of missions, clearing the ground from woods and stumps, erection of buildings, counselling and directing the natives in their industries, as well as leading them out of their heathenism and ancient customs, into Christian and modern civilization. His five years at Haines and eight years at Juneau of mission services, comprised the foundation-laying at both places and made possible by the blessing of God the strong churches that followed. In this work Mrs. Caroline McCoy White-Willard proved an important factor with her husband. Mrs. Willard is the most gifted writer that has arisen in the Alaska mission force. Her familiar "Home and Mission Letters" (written with no expectation of publication), loaned to mission societies, awakened so much interest that there was a wide call for their publication, and they were edited by her sister Mrs. Eve McClintock, and published by the Presbyterian Board of Publication under the title "Life in Alaska", in 18__. "Kindashon's Wife" was published by Fleming H. Revell &Co., at the expense of Mrs. Eliot F. Shepard. As "Life in Alaska" is the best delineation in print of ev everyday ~~day~~ life of the missionary to the natives of South-east Alaska, "Kindashon's Wife", is the best and most graphic presentation of the customs of the country and the inner working of the Thlinget mind in the struggle between heathenism and Christian.

During the erection of the mission building at Haines, Dr. Jackson and Messrs. Willard and Corlies made a mission trip to the four Chilcat villages. Kluckwan, thirty miles distant from Portage Bay was the first village visited. The war was still on and the houses of the principal fighters were turned into forts with strong barracades around the doors. This visit, especially to Kluckwan, together with the later visits of Mr. and Mrs. Willard brought comfort to the people whose homes had been ~~des~~

desolated by the existing feud, and afterwards greatly assisted Commander Lull in securing peace. In the village of Kluckwan were four distinct families, the Crows and Cinnamon Bears of high caste, and the wolves and whales of low caste. The feud was between the clans of the Crows and the Whales. The old Jewish law of "An eye for an eye, and a tooth for a ~~to~~ tooth", existed among the Thlingets. In a former trouble Shaterich, the principal chief of Kluckwan, had a bullet sent crashin. through his mouth leaving a permanent hole in his cheek. At a council of his clan it was decided that his prominence and position required the lives of 2 1/2 persons from the clan a member of which had shot him. In order to make matters even three persons of the opposing clan were called upon to offer themselves to be shot, which was done. In this settlement, however, Shaterich had secured 1/2 of a life to which he was not entitled. In o order to adjust this, he paid to the friends of the man a certian number of woolen blankets

In the war at that time raging in Kluckwan a man belonging to the Whale clan murdered one of the Crow clan and then fled into the interior of the country. The Crows retaliated. Then the second son made some s show of revenge; they demanded his life, and his wife, who was a Crow, defended and protected him. The poor old mother's heart was broken with sorrow and shame. She called on her son to give himself up,in vain. She even followed the first son into the interior on the same quest. No succeeding, she returned, and, dressing themselves up in their best, she and her daughter went out and demanded to be shot, that the honor of th their family might be maintained; so they perished at the hands of the Crows. But they two were not sufficient to satisfy the claim, and at l last the son came to the door and gave himself up; but his wife still clung to him. They have a terror of disfigurement even in death, and she begged that he be allowed to descend to the foot of the steps, that his body might not fall and be bruised. The Crows suspected her of treachery in this move, and as she had so long shielded her husband. ~~him~~, ~~and~~ they shot both ~~her~~ down w where they ~~she~~ stood, although she was a Crow.

About the 3rd day of August, according to previous agreement, Commander Glass kindly sent the navy steam-launch to Haines to take Dr. Jackson to Hoonah, distant about ____miles, where a second mission house was to be erected.

The steamer "Favorite", after landing the lumber and building material at Haines, on the 20th of July had returned to Juneau for a similar load, which was landed at Hoonah.

After the departure of the builders from Haines, school was opened on the 8th of August with 24 pupils.

Dr. Jackson with Dr. Corlies and party of carpenters reached Hoonah and commenced the Presbyterian Mission on the 5th of August, 1881. The lumber brought by the steamer "Favorite", was already arrived, and suitable location was selected for the mission and on the 6th the mission was commenced.

In June, 1878, the Rev. John G. Brady, missionary at Sitka, had ~~xt~~ visited the Hoonah villages. He was followed in October, 1879, by Rev. S. Hall Young, but nothing was done towards the establishment of a mission until ~~this~~ Dr Jackson's visit in 1881. Mr. and Mrs. Walter B. Styles were placed in charge of the mission, and in the following December were duly commissioned by the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions. School was Opened November 7 with 60 pupils. Mrs. Styles is the second daughter of Rev. A. E. Austin, so long a missionarm at Sitka, and was married to Mr. Styles August 15th. 1881

Leaving final orders with the head-carpenter concerning the erection of the building, Dr. Jackson rented a canoe and paddlers, and, with Messs Corlies and Chapman started for Sitka. Running out of provisions by the way, the party subsisted on ~~coffee~~, fish and wild berries, secured along the route. and Coffee.

In the mean time Commander Edward Lull, U.S.N., ~~and the Man of war Jamestown~~ With the United States Man-of-war, "Wachusette", had relieved commander Henry Glass, U.S.N., and the Man-of-war "Jamestown". Commander Lull, learning that Dr. Jackson was contemplating a canoe trip from

Sitka to the Hydah's on Prince of Wales Island, offered to take him, together with Dr. Corlies and Mr. James E. Chapman, by sea to the Northern end of the Island, from whence, they could proceed by canoe. The invitation was thankfully accepted, and in a few days they were on their way. At Kasan a canoe and some natives were hired for the remainder of the trip.

In August, 1879, ~~the~~ during a canoe trip from Wrangel to Port Simpson and Metlahkahtla, British Columbia. Dr. Jackson had skirted the coast of Prince of Wales Island and conferred with a number of Hyhahs at different ~~times~~ points; afterwards he met Skultkah, one of the leading Hyhad chiefs, who never failed, at such meetings, to plead for a missionary for his village.

In April, 1880, the Rev. S. Hall Young and Rev. G. W. Lyon made a canoe trip around the Island, of ~~Cape~~ Prince of Wales visiting and preaching in the Hydah villages. The mission was not established until August 22, 1881, when Dr. Jackson, accompanied by Rev. W.H.R.Corlies and Mr. James E. Chapman, visited their villages and located a station at Howcan. Mr. Chapman was placed in charge,and named the statioe Jackson. He opened a school on September 12. A few months previous to the arrival of Dr. Jackson and party, Skultkah lost one of his sons by death. When the friends assembled to make preparations for the cremation of the body, according to the customs of the tribe, the chief said: "No, you cannto burn the body of my boy. I am going to keep my boy until the teacher comes, and have him b buried as American fathers bury their boys". The body was placed in a box, which was pdabed on the opposite side of the fire-place from the door, that being the place of honor in a native house. On a small stand in front of the coffin was, each day, placed a bowl of fresh ripe berries a plate of fresh fried potatoes, a cup of sugar, and a boquet of wild flowers. Each day fresh food and flowers were placed on the stand, the old food and flowers being thrown on the fire, they thinking that its s smoke was its spirit ascending to feed the spirit of their son.

They were still heathen, knowing no better, but they had that feeling that when the missionary came it would be the dawn of a better day for their people, and in their affection for their boy would keep his body for the coming of that day. When Dr. Jackson reached the village the coffin was still there awaiting the coming of the missionary, and was the first Christian funeral service held in the village. Skultkah freely offered his house for school and church, and was a warm friend of the mission until the day of his death. His wife did the washing for the missionary, refusing all compensation for the same.

On March 25th, Mr. Alonzo E. Austin, and on November 22nd, his wife were commissioned by the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, teachers, with their daughter, in the Sitka School.

In 1855 Mr. Austin, at 15 years of age, united with the Broadway T Tabernacle Church, New York City, and immediately enlisted in the mission work of the church in the 6th ward. In 1860, the mission work having grown into Camp Chapel, he was elected deacon. In 1864, upon the death of Rev. Mr. Camp, the pastor, he was invited to supply the pulpit, which he did with acceptance until 1879, when, his health failing, he visited, upon the invitation of Rev. John G. Brady, the missions of Alaska.

His health improving, he entered the mission work in Alaska, in which he proved eminently successful leaving, in 1898, at the close of his 16 years' work, the largest native church in Alaska, having 341 bembers.

On January 24, 1882, with the joys of holiday festivities fresh in their minds, the old log hospital building, in Sitka, took fire and burned to the ground. The boys, in midwinter, taking refuge in a dilapidated and abandoned Government stable, which stood across the street from their former home. In this stable they lived for the following 12 months. The lower part was divided into a school room and a living apartment, and the hay-mow was utilized as a dormitory. The building stood on the edge, and was partly undermined by the ocean. One day, during class hours, a great log, lifted by the waves, was dashed into the building, its end sticking some feet into the school room.

The following summer Dr. Sheldon Jackson was dispatched from New York to Alaska to rebuild the mission house with funds, which he had secured from the [illegible] of Cincinnati. As the grounds formerly occupied by the hospital were too limited for the future wants of the mission, she took up 640 acres of land outside of the village. A portion of this land had previously been taken up by the Rev. Mr. Brady, and was freely offered by him for the use of the mission. The land is finely located on an elevation about 100 feet from high-water mark with a gently rolling beach, which permits the high tides of the Pacific Ocean to dash within fifty feet of the front yards. The outlook over bay and islands is one of wondrous beauty.

The buildings are centrally located between the towns of Sitka and Indian River, and are scattered over several acres of ground.

An abundant supply of water is brought in pipes a distance of a mile The water is forced a height of eighty feet into tanks by means of a large pump run by water power, and from this source all the buildings, including the hospital, manse and teachers' residences are supplied.

Passing Wrangel on his way to Sitka, Dr. Jackson sent an order to a local lumber mill at Shekan for materials for the new building, arriving at Sitka, he contracted with a small steam-schooner to go after the lumber. The arrival of the vessel being unduly delayed, and the winter rapidly approaching, Dr. Jackson purchased the remains of a salmon-cannery six miles north of Sitka, that had the previous winter been crushed by the weight of snow on its roof. A large force of natives were at once set at work, assorting the wreckage, taking nails from the boards, and building the lumber into rafts. A small steam-tug was employed to tow the rafts to Sitka. While it was going on another force of 100 natives were employed in freeing the ground from stumps and grading it for building. Immediately upon the arrival of the wreckage lumber, from the cannery, all the unemployed men in the village,- white men, Russian and native were put to work upon the building, which was about 150 feet long, 50 feet wide and [illegible] 1/2 stories high. Commander Merriman, captain of the Man-of-war "Adams", frequently sent as many as 50 or 75 sailors to help work on the building, and some days as many as 200 men, mostly unskilled workmen, were employed on the building or grounds, but, with all this hast~~bxxt~~, winter caught the workmen before the building was ready for occupancy. In December,as the building was nearing completion, a dele~~ga~~gation of school boys waited upon Mr. Austin with a petition that, now they had a large home for the school, their wives be permitted also to enjoy its advantages. Here were boys of all ages, and most, ~~and most~~, if not all of them, married. They pled that they were learning to live like American men, and when them left school their wives would not know how to cook their meals or care for their clothes.

In those days, when a boy was born, his parents would look around and find a suitable babe girl for his wife, and when weaned from her ~~ms~~ mother would be purchased and brought over to the home of her husband.

Upon one occassion Dr. Jackson inquir~~ed~~ing of Clah the first interpreter at Wrangell how long he had been married, noticed that he seemed to be confused and hesitated in his reply, at length he answered that he had always been married, referring to this custom of the people to buy wives for infant sons. The prayer of the young petitioners for the training of the girls was so reasonable that a girls department was added to the school, and not only the wives of the boys were admitted but, also, others began to be received.

One day Mr. Austin, going from the store to the village, met a stalwart native chief holding one end of a rope, dragging a little girl behind him while another walked behind holding the other end of the rope, which was tied around the girl's body, taut. These men were the admiration of the tribe for their bravery in holding between them a puny starving girl of 10, who was accused of being a witch, and who was being taken away to be punished and, perhaps, tortured to death. She was rescued by Prof. Austin and taken to the Home.

A girl of 14, about to be sold into a life of sin, for the benefit of a distant relative, escaped from her grand-mother, who was guarding her, and found a refuge in the school.

Another was the slave of a prominent chief. After his death, his two widows treated her so cruelly that she ran away and was found hidden under a house. She was taken into the home and furnished protection and a home. A man, who married one of the widows, claimed her as his property, and tried to get possession of her, but in vain; the school was her protector.

Among the boys, one had been sold twice before he was brought to the school. Another had been tied up for days as a witch and kept without food when he was rescued and placed in school. Another, when born, was about to be killed by his parents to save the trouble of taking care of him. A neighboring woman took pity upon the baby, and took him to her own house. When the school commenced, he was placed in it. Many others have come under the protection of the school through trials and dangers, and all along the coast, if a child is to be sold into slavery or is in danger of being tortured to death as a witch, or forced into a life of sin, they know that if they can escape and reach the Presbyterian Mission School at Sitka, they are safe.

It is the city of refuge for those fleeing from death; the house of hope to those sitting in habitations of cruelty; the house of help to the starving, homeless, helpless waif; an asylum to the escaped slave; and the protector of helpless childhood.

During the summer Mr. and Mrs. Walter B. Styles were transferred from Hoonah to the Sitka Mission, leaving Hoonah vacant, until the fall of 1883, when Mr. James E. Chapman was commissioned as teacher for the winter of 1883-84.

In May, 1882, the Rev. J. Loomis Gould reached Jackson and took charge of the mission. He was soon after joined by his family. On the 10th of September, his sister, Miss Clara A. Gould, arrived and took ch charge of the school. Disappointed in procuring lumber for building the mission premises, with true pioneer ingenuity, Mr. Gould went into the woods with the natives, felled trees and built with poles, shakes and p puncheons, a building for the church and school and also for the missionary residence.

The people thronged the church, and Mr. Gould wrote of the joy of seeing some of the natives discard the blanket for civilized garb; leave the common-room of the native house for a small cottage with its family Christian life; break away from the chief's rule and assert American individuality; turn from the tricks and incantations of witches and Shamans and abandon superstition for belief; and debauchery and drunkenness give place to tetotalism.

An old chief who was, formerly, satisfied to have his wife and children go to church, became a regular attendant at the Sabbath and week-day services, saying: "Every day a little more light is coming, and by and by I think I will be strong to stand up anu let my people know my heart.

On the 13th of March, 1882, the Rev. John W. McFarland joined the mission at Wrangel as a medical missionary and teacher of the boys department of the day-school. On September 11th, Miss Kate A. Rankin reached Wrangel as an assistant to Mrs. A. R. McFarland in the home.

On May 17th,Louis and Tillie Paul, who had been educated at Wrangel reached Haines, en route to Kuuokwan where they had been commissioned teachers. Although Shaterich (the Chief) upon ~~his~~ Mr Jackson's first visit to that village, in 1881, had presented the mission with a large native house for church and school purposeswith the increasing difficulties connected with it, such as disputed ownership, made it inadvisable to accept the present and also made it necessary to erect a new building, which Mr. Willard concluded to do. A good school was started with from 60 to 70 pupils.

On the 16th of February, 1882, Mr. Willard, by his tact and firmness averted another war among the Chilcats. It seems that a native by the name of Jack had brought charges against one of the Chilcats for having killed,in Juneau, the previous fall, his own wife who was a member of Jack's tribe, and the latter being short of funds, was determined to have payment, and was more than ready to fight for it. On the other hand, the accused denied the charge and demanded the proof, which Jack could not give. Mrs Willard giving an account of the affair writes "We knew nothing of the trouble until about fifty of the strongest men of both tribes filed into our house with their faces painted black and red and their heads tied up. They arranged themselves--one tribe in a close row on one side of the room, the other tribe on the opposite side--and called for the minister. I had dinner qust ready to put on the table, but I set it back and called Mr. Willard from the study; and that was the last of the dinner till about 8 o'clock that evening. They had no interpreter but Kittie. The poor child did grandly in all the circumstances, which were of a trying nature to all. Hour after hour the loud, violent charges were made, and the refutation as loudly and angrily given until we were all tired out. Mr. Willard after getting the run of the trouble, took paper and pencil, and, charging the men to tell the whole truth and nothink else, he proceeded to write down their words for the man-of-war, to which he referred the whole matter. Several times they seemed on the very point of breaking over into cutting and shooting. T Twice in particular I thought it was come to that, but while I held Baby tight in my arms Mr. Willard had sprung into the middle of the floor, and with a tremendous setting down of his feet and bringing down of his fist, and with a voice that almost made me quail, he brought them back to something like order. Then he stood up and talked to them until you could almost have heard a pin drop, except for the often-repeated "Yug-geh" ("Good"). Old Jack left with angry threats before the good feeling came, when he found he could gain nothing unjustly through us."

But during the summer more serious troubles awaited the missionaries at Haines. It seems that a commercial monopoly who controlled the only stores in the outside villages of South-east Alaska, had come to the conclusion that the presence of the missionaries was inimical to their gains among the people,- that they did not care to have the natives know the proper price of articles or to be taught the capacity of reckoning up figures. Consequently, as they had previously, on their local steamer, which passed from trading-post to trading-post semi-annually, carried the provisions of Mr. Willard to Haines, they notified Dr. Jackson that they would no longer take up his supplies to him, although they were being p paid heavy rates of freight for the same. It was also stated at the time that the local trader had been prohibited by the company from selling supplies to the mission family, with the evident intention of compelling the missionary to leave and the station be disbanded; consequently, necessary supplies were left in the store-house at Juneau, 100 miles away. As the supply and variety of provisions began to fail sickness attacked the family, and as time went on they grew worse and worse.

As they went down into the valley and the shadows began to fall across their path, and it seemed as if both parents would cross over, Mrs. Willard wrote to Mrs. Austin, at Sitka, asking that, if they should die, she would take the baby and keep it until it could be sent to the grandparents in Pennsylvania.

As the shadows deepened and it seemed as if the whole family might die, she wrote to Dr. Jackson that, if they should not be permitted to write him again, she wanted him not to feel or the Mission Board to feel that a mistake had been made in sending them to the mission, and still later in a letter to an Eastern Sabbath School, Mrs. Willard writes: "We have all been very sick, nigh unto death, and, as down among the shadows my husband, little Carrie, and myself traveled together, yet apart, true and precious to us proved the Master's words: 'I am with you and my grace is sufficient for you'".

The whole family were slowly dieing for lack of suitable food, starved by the greed of a commercial monopoly.

In a letter to her mother, Mrs. Willard writes: "There seems to be no help on earth, and though we cried, the heavens seemed of brass, but, thank God, we were able to say, though it was with dumb, blind hearts, 'Though He slay me, yet will I trust Him'".

But deliverance was at hand. Word had reached Sitka of their desperate straits, and the Rev. Mr. Brady at once prepared the "Rose", a small steam-tug and the only vessel at his command, and with Mrs. Austin an Board as a nurse to the Willards, they hastened to the rescue. Arriving at Haines Mr. Brady and Mrs. Austin took charge of the family, packing the clothing and tenderly removing them to the vessel. They were so low that, although the sea was exceptionally smooth and they receiving the tenderest nursing, it yet seemed doubtful if they would reach Sitka alive But, in God's good providence,they were spared, and, with careful nursing and a generous diet at Sitka, slowly came back to life, health and usefulness.

Admonished by the experience at Haines, of the complications and dangers that might arise on mission fields that were without regular mail communication, the Mission Board at New York conferred with Dr. Jackson concerning the advisability of disbanding the new stations at Haines, Hoonah and Jackson and confining their missionary operations to such places as had regular mail communication. To this suggestion Dr. Jackson replied that instead of abandoning the stations the Board had better secure from the Government mail facilities for the said places.

To learn what could be done in this line Dr. Jackson was sent to Washington to interview the Post Office Department. They were favorable to making the mission stations regular Port Offices and creating the ~~xx~~ necessary new post routes. But the country was so remote and little ~~kn~~ known that they were unable to find any responsible person who would take the carrying of the mails. Learning from Dr. Jackson the approximate cost of employing natives to carry the mail in canoes, they offered to contract with Dr. Jackson for a monthly trip from Wrangel to Jackson and return, and from Juneau to Haines and return. This offer was accepted. Securing the contract, Dr. Jackson turned over the local arrangements to the Rev. E. S. Willard at Haines and the Rev. J. Loomis Gould at Jackson, who employed native Christians for carrying the mails. The arrangement proved satisfactory to the Government, the Mission Board, and the missionaries.

The mail service commenced July 1, 1885.

The islands of the Alexander Archipelago, upon which the Presbyterian Missions in Alaska are mainly situated, are heavily timebered with spruce, hemlock and cedar forests. In 1878, the Rev. John G. Brady, in looking over his field of mission work and seeing the necessity of opening up new industries, by which the natives coming out of heathenism could earn a suitable support, wrote the Board of Home Missions advocating the erection of a saw-mill. With the establishment of the mission at Jackson, in the center of the best lmmber district, the subject was revived, and Mrs. James M. Ham of Brooklyn, New York, and Dr. Sheldon Jackson raised sufficient funds for the purpose. On his way North in the summer of 1882, he purchased the machinery for a mill at Portland, Oregon, and landed it at Jackson on September 10th. In the spring of 1883, the Rev. Robert Hill, D.D., Superintendent of Presbyterian Missions for the Synod of Columbia, visited Jackson and commenced the erection of the saw-mill. He was accompanied by Mr. W. Donald McCloud, who remained in charge of the mill. During the winter of 1882-83, the Willard family, through their enforced rest and careful nursing at Sitka, were so far restored to health that arrangements were commenced for their return to Haines.On the 4th of April, they embarked on the small steamer "Rose", and on Sabbath of April 8,1883, dropped anchor at Haines, and were again in the midst of their people, who gave them a warm welcome. With the addition of Miss Bessie

L. Matthews to their working force, Mr. and Mrs. Willard were able to c carry out a long cherished wish, of adding a home to their work where children could be received from their parents, and waifs, slaves and witchcraft-children rescued, sheltered and taught.

In 1884 Mr. Willard erected for this home a large two-story log house, from funds contributed by their friends, in repponse to the appeals of Mrs. Willard, which was ready for occupancy January 1, 1885. He,also, erected a ~~one and a half story steam-laundry, 20 X 25 feet, with bathing rooms and bath tubs for the girls on the second floor. He, also, erected a bakery one and a half stories high, 14 X 25 feet, and a wagon shed 10 X 30 feet. He, also, laid iron pipes for a distance of 1/2 of a mile from the buildings to Indian River, furnishing the institution with an abundant supply of pure soft water~~.
An interesting account of the work of Mr. and Mrs. Willard among the Chilcats extending from 1881 to 1884, has been published by the Presbyterian Board of publication, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, under the title "Life in Alaska".

On February 3, 1883, the new McFarland Home at Wrangel was burned to the ground and the inmates returned to the old military hospital.

The year 1884 was distinguished by several important events: First, The Board of Home Missions changed its policy with regard to industrial homes in South-east Alaska, and centered them at Sitka. Second, The uniting of the girls'home at Wrangel with the boys' at Sitka.

Third, The organization of the Presbyterian Church at Sitka. Fourth, The organization and first meeting of the Presbytery of Alaska. Fifth, the ordination of the first minister in Alaska. Sixth, The granting of civil government by Congress,- the establishment of public schools at the securing from the Government of a grant of $15,000.00 for the enlargement of the industrial department at the Sitka school.

With the growth and increasing demands of Alaska missions for funds to maintain them, the Home Mission Board was compelled to give consideration to the best and most efficient and economical methods of conducting them.

An industrial school had developed at Sitka, in which the boys were taught carpentering, house-building, furniture-making, boot-making, coopering, boat-making, black-smithing, and improved methods of salting fish. The girls were being taught cooking house-keeping, sewing, mending and dress-making. Wrangel had made a commencement in the same line, and wished to enlarge its facilities. Haines, Hoonad and Jackson were calling for funds for the same purpose.

The carrying out of these plans, involved a large increasing and unnecessary expenditure of funds, as one set of industrial teachers could do the work of the five missions; the brightest boys and girls of each being promoted to a central school for that purpose, and thus save the salaries of four sets of instructors, and as Sitka was the capital of the

Territory, and the mission at Sitka had progressed further than the other missions in carrying out industrial plans, the Mission Board wisely concluded to make that the central station. Carrying out this new policy Mrs. A. R. McFarland and twenty-four of her girls were removed from Wrangel to Sitka, arriving September 14, 1884. As the proposed girls'building had not yet been erected, Dr. Jackson secured the temporary use of an old Russian club house, and fitted it up for their accommodation. W With the arrival of Dr. and Mrs. Sheldon Jackson at Sitka,August 12th, came with them Miss Margaret Dauphin, who was to assist Mrs. McFarland in the home. To secure the accommodations made necessary by the transfer of the girls' school from Wrangel to Sitka,. Dr. Jackson proceeded at once to the erection of a large building 150 X 50 feet in size and two stories high for the accommodation of this department, which was ready for occupancy January 1, 1885. He, also, erected a one and a half story steam laundry, 20 X 25 feet with bathing room and bath tubs for the girls on the second floor. He, also, erected a bakery one and a half stories 14 X 25 feet, and a wagon-shed 30 X 10 feet. He, also, laid iron pipes for a distance of one-half mile from the building to Indian River, furnishing the institution with an abundant supply of pure soft water. The expenses for these buildings and improvements, having been secured from friends and churches in the East during the preceeding winter.

The early history of Mrs. McFarland's labors at Wrangel with its trials and triumphs, hopes and fears, is graphically portrayed in a series of her letters, published in book form by Dodd, Mead & Co., New York City, under the title "Alaska and Missions of the North Pacific Coast".

In the summer of 1884 the Rev. and Mrs. John W. McFarland were transferred from Wrangel to take charge of, and re-establish the mission at Hoonah.

From the commencement of the home at Sitka the missionaries had greatly longed and prayed that the boys and girls coming out of barbarism into civilization under their teaching, might also come into a living knowledge of Christ as a personal Savior. As the years passed by one and another of the children gave some evidence that they were passing from deat unto life, but there was no general movement in the school, toward spiritual things. This greatly distressed the missionaries and especially Mr. Austin, whose heart was bound up in leading the pupils to Christ. As the blessings seemed to tarry the anxiety, prayers and importunities increased. Among the pupils was an orphan boy who had been named Frederick Moore, after an honored ruling elder in Washington, D. C.

In the early days of the mission this boy had sought with tears permission from his uncle, with whom he lived, to join the school. But his uncle was unwilling to dispense with the services of the boy, who helped him in fishing. One day while they were a long distance from land fishing for halibut, the boy resumed his pleading to go to school until the uncle, incensed at the boys importunity, picked him up and, with a great oath, threw him into the water, bidding him go to school. He did not suppose the boy could swim to land, and did not intend to drown him; his p purpose being, apparently, to frighten the boy and then rescue him from the water. The little fellow, however, struck out for the beach which he in due time, reached, so weak that the waves which threw him up on the sand floated him back again into the sea, until a wave higher than its fellows lifted him on the sand where he lay for a long time, too weak to rise and walk, at length, however, he mustered up strength enough to crawl to the school, where he was received as a pupil.

Among other rules of the school it was required that at the ringing of the bell in the evening, all pupils should retire to their dormitories and prepare for bed, and at the ringing on the second bell some minutes later, all should be in bed and lights out. One evening in the spring of 1884 as Mr. Austin was making the rounds of the dormitories he heard some talking. Striking a match and lighting his lantern, he saw a group of boys in one corner of the dormitory, and as he approached them, he heard one leading in prayer, bewailing his sins and badness and asking Jesus to have mercy on them. The one leading in prnyer was Fred Moore. The following day a room was prepared where the boys could hold a prayer meeting by themselves. The work had commenced, and from the boys' depart mentit extended over to the girls'department, until there was scarcely an adult child in the school that had not been, more or less, affected by the Holy Spirit. From the school the work extended to the parents of the children. It was not children coming to Jesus through parental instruction and example, but it was the children brought to Christ thru their missionary instructors, that were the means of leading their parents to Jesus. One girl, perhaps 16 years of age, was instrumental in bringing more than a dozen of her relatives and friends into the Kingdom. Old and young were thrown into catechical classes for instruction, and on the 7th of September, 1884, the First Church (Presbyterian) was organized by Dr. Jackson, assisted by Rev. Eugene S. Willard, and Mr. Alonzo E. Austin with 44 native and 5 white communicants. Mr. Alonzo E. Austin was elected and ordained the ruling elder. The communicants were ranged in a double row in front of the teacher's desk in the school room(there being no church building) to make a public profession of their faith. In the center of the front row stood Fred Moore, with his uncle upon one side and his aunt upon the other; both of them brought into the church through his influence. All the native members were received by profession of faith and baptism.

Soon after the commencement of Presbyterian Missions in Alaska, in 1877, the question arose as to the ecclesiastical connection of the churches about to be established. The nearest organised Presbytery to Alaska was that of Puget Sound, but, because of the prominence and activity of Dr. A. L. Lindsley of Portland, Oregon, the Presbytery of Oregon laid claim to the mission, whereas Alaska was outside, ecclesiastically, of the jurisdiction of their Presbytery. It was found, upon examination of the records, that the General Assembly of 1870 in the reconstruction of the Synods (minutes of the General Assembly of 1870, page 97), constituted the Synod of the Pacific "to consist of the Presbyteries and parts of Presbyteries west of the Rocky Mountains". This may or may not have included Alaska. If it did then Alaska was made a part of the Synod of the Pacific, but the probabilities are, that Alaska was so little known and thought of, that it was not included within the bounds of any Presbytery or Synod. But, whatever its position in 1870, in 1876, the General Assembly, in Session at Brooklyn, New York, acting upon Overture No. 6, f from the Presbytery of Oregon, asking the General Assembly to erect a S Synod on the Territory now embraced within the bounds of said Presbytery as herein described, under the name of the Synod of the Columbia with the following Presbyteries: then follows the Presbyteries, with the b boundaries of each and no mention, even, is made of Alaska.

The Chairman of the Committee of the General Assembly habing this Overture in charge was Dr. A. L. Lindsley himself. Afterwards, when attention was called to the fact that the General Assembly had distinctly mapped out the bounds of the Synod of the Columbia and not included

Alaska, it was asserted, that, although Alaska was not included in the printed minutes of the General Assembly, it was included in the original written paper which passed the Assembly. To ascertain the truth of this a letter was addressed to the Rev. Edward F. Hatfield, D.D., the Stated Clerk of the Assembly, and the custodian of all its papers, writtan or printed. To this letter Dr. Hatfield replied officially, that it was not included in the original paper.

In 1880 the Rev. S. Hall Young, the Rev. G. W. Lyon and Rev. Sheldon Jackson petitioned the General Assembly, in session at Madison, Wisconsin, to create the Presbytery of Alaska. Dr. Jackson appeared before the Committee on Church Polity of the Assembly, and recommended that Alaska be attached to the Presbytery of Puget Sound, being the nearest adjascent Presbytery, and Rev. Dr. Lindsley asked that it might be conneced with the Presbytery of Oregon, which would cause the Presbytery of Oregon to be divided territorialy into two portions, with another Presbytery separating them.

The Committee recommended that "for the present no action be taken in these matters", (Minutes of the General Assembly, 1880, p. 44). On the 11th of May, 1881, the Presbytery of Oregon overtured the General Assembly, at Buffalo, New York, to define the ecclesiastical relations of Alaska, laying claim to the jurisdiction. The General Assembly, without recognizing the claim of jurisdiction, ~~to which~~ the General Assembly made the following response: "That the Territory of Alaska be attached to the Synod of the Columbia, who shall take orders in relation to the Presbyterial connection of its ministers and churches", (Minutes of the General Assembly 1881, p. 590.

This action shows that the General Assembly did not consider Alaska as belonging to the Synod, but as unorganized territory, and, without determining whether it should be placed in the Presbytery of Puget Sound or the Presbytery of Oregon, it attached it to the Synod of the Columbia, leaving the Synod itself to determine the Presbytery to which it should belong in the future. The Presbytery of Oregon, being the largest and most influential Presbytery in the Synod, attached Alaska to itself, contrary to the usual rules of the Church governing such matters.

A sufficient number of ministers having moved into Alaska to constitute a Presbytery, the General Assembly, in 1883, in session at Saratoga Springs, New York, on May 25th, created the Presbytery of Alaska. The Rev. John G. Brady was appointed Convener of the Presbytery, which was directed to meet at Sitka, Alaska, on the second Tuesday of September 1884. In the absence of the Rev. John G. Brady, Convener, the Rev. S. Hall Young was selected and constituted Presbytery with prayer. The Rev. Sheldon Jackson was received by certificate of admission and recommendation by the Presbytery of Santa Fe and, later in the session, elected

Stated Clerk of the Presbytery. Dr. Jackson reported the organization of the Presbyterian Church of Sitka, which was received and enrolled. The Rev. E. S. Willard and Rev. S. Hall Young were appointed a committee to apportion the several tribes of South-eastern Alaska among the several missionaries. The Revs. Gould, Willard, Jackson and Young were appointed a committee to draft a paper to present to the Government officials concerning the treatment of the natives of Alaska by the Government. Revs. Jackson and Gould and Elder Austin were appointed a committee to prepare a historical statement as a preface to the the Minutes of the Presbytery. Elder Alonzo E. Austin, of the Sitka church, requested ordination as an evangelist. The Presbytery examined the candidate in Theology, Church Government, Sacraments and Ecclesiastical History. The examination in each of these particulars being sustained, and a popular sermon having been delivered by direction of the Presbytery, the Presbytery proceeded to license him to paeach the Gospel as a probationer for the Holy ministry. The candidate was then licensed in the manner and form prescribed in the form given Chapter 14, Sections 7 and 8. In the following afternoon he was duly ordained by the Presrytery as an evangelist. At the evening session, the Presbytery adopted with great unanimity the historical statement, which had been reported, discussed and amended by the Presbytery.

To the Presbyterian Church belongs the honor of securing the establishment of Civil Government in Alaska. But for the work of her missionaries such control might have been delayed until the Klondike excitement of 1897, and the attendant influx of miners. From the transfer of Alaska in 1867 until 1877 it was under military government. Small detachments of United States troops were stationed at Sitka, Kodiak,~~and~~ Wrangel, Tongas and Kenai. Outside of these small villages the presence of these troops was but little felt. In 1877 the Army was with-drawn, and even the slight military rule seased. The with-drawal sf the Army was followed with a threatened outbreak of the natives at Sitka, and the few white settlers were compelled to send to Victoria for the protection of a British gun-boat. This led to the navy assuming control of ~~the island~~ Alaska until 1884, when a simple form of Civil Government was established. Under the Army and Navy the authority of the Government was only felt, and protection to life afforded to a few villages, and mainly to the very small white population.

Seeing a commotion on the beach at Wrangel one after-noon the missionaries, upon inquiry into the cause, found that a native had just arrived in his canoe from a neighboring island. The day previous, in a drunked fight, he had murdered his wife; tying a rope around her neck and fastening it to the canoe, he had dragged her through the ocean for some miles in order to have an ostantatious funeral in their village. Altho acknowledging the murder, no one had the right to arrest the man for his crime, as there were no proper officers of the United States there to enforce the laws.

Numerous acts of unrestrained lawlessness impressed the missionaries more and more with the need of organized government, and Dr. Sheldon Jackson determined to secure it.. His struggle for its attainment is briefly summarized in the following statement of the Hon. John Eaton, LLD United States Commissioner of Education, in his report to Congress for 1882-83, pp. XLV and XLVI.

. . . .

"In 1877 Rev. Sheldon Jackson, D. D., superintendent of Presbyterian missions for the Rocky Mountains Territories, daving had his attention called to Alaska, visited the southeastern portion, and established the first American school in that section on the 10th of August, 18nn, with Mrs. A. R. McFarland as teacher. Later he established schools at Sitka, Haines (Chilcats), Boyd (Hoonahs), and Jackson (Hydahs). Returning to the States, Dr. Jackson commenced an agitation to arouse the dormant public sentiment of the country in bahalf of a government and schools for Alaska. He held public meetings in many of the leading cities and many of the prominent towns from the Pacific to the Atlantic, delivering from 1878 to 1884 about nine hundred addresses on Alaska. He went before the committees of the Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, and Forty-eighth Congresses and with unflagging zeal sought to enlist the interest of Congressmen. He secured the hearty cooperation of the missionary societies of the Baptist, Methodist, Congregational, Episcopal, Moravian, and Presbyterian churches.

"In 1880 he published a book on Alaska, and on March 23, 1882, delivered an address before the Department of Superintendence of the National Educational Association, which was printed by this Bureau in Circular of Information No. 2, 1882. Of this circular three editions have been called for, making an aggregate of 60,000 copies. During the summer of 1883 he visited the twenty-second annual meeting of the National Educational Association of the United States, the second National Educational Assembly, and the State Teachers' associations of Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Connecticut, each of which passed strong resolutions asking Congress to paovide a school system for Alaska.

"Through these meetings the teachern became interested, and thousands of petitions, from teachers, scattered from Maine to Texas and from ~~North~~ Florida to Oregon, were sent to Congressmen, asking for schools for Alaska. So persistent and continuous was the pressure invoked by Dr. Jackson from so many, varied, and widely separated forces, that when the bill was reached Congress passed it with great unanimity".

"HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON,D.C.,
May 1, 1885.

"My dear Sir: In view of the very great and general interest manifested in regard to everything pertaining to Alaska, I feel like congratulating you on the reward you are now receiving for your long, unwearied, and very efficient labors on behalf of that distant portion of our county. When I remember your faithful work for Alaska while you were superintende of Presbyterian Missions for the Rocky Mountain Territories, your able and successful efforts to arouse public sentiment in behalf of a government and schools for Alaska, and your addresses all over the country on the subject, taken with what has come under my personal observation while a member of the Forty-eighth Congress and a member of the Committee on Territories and on the sub-committee having in charge the bill proposing a civil government for Alaska, I say without any hesitation that in my humble judgment, to you more than to any other one man or agency is due the success thus far attained in the direction of establishing a form of government, and the improvement in the condition of the inhabitants of Alaska. I took from the first, a special interest in the bill before our committee because of the information you furnished and your connection with the matter. Please accept my sincere congratulations on your appointment as the first superintendent of public instruction for Alaska, and believe me, Yours, very truly, F. A. Johnson,

Member of Congress Twenty-first District, New York.

Rev. Sheldon Jackson, D.D.

The same action of Congress that provided a government for Alaska, appropriated $25,000.00 for schools, and directed the Secretary of the Interior to establish them. In compliance with this direction, on the 2nd of March, 1885, the Secretary of the Interior officially assigned the work of making provision for the education in Alaska to the United States Bureau of Education. Having arranged with the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions for a portion of the time of the Rev. Sheldon Jackson, the Commissioner of Education on the 2nd of March, 1885, appointed Dr. Jackson United States General Agent of Education in Alaska. The mission schools which had been established by the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions at Sitka, Wrangel, Haines, and Jackson, were transferred to the Government and taken under the general system of public schools, and other public schools were then organized.

As the securing of civil government in Alaska was largely due to the friends of education, they had the right to expect the friendly cooperation of the officials who had been appointed by the President to establish this new government in Alaska. Further, the native races composed 15/16 of the pbpulation to be cared for by the officers,and Congress had voted a special appropriation for the education of these natives. It would have seemed, therefore, that the most important services the officers could render the government and the country was to throw their whole official influence in favor of the education of the native races up to American citizenship. Had they done this - had they followed the example of the naval commanders that had proceeded them, and made the natives feel that the officers really desired the regular attendance of the children at school - all of the native schools would have continued to make progress and produce results satisfactory to the Government.

But, very strangely and unexpectedly, Governor Kinkead (the few we weeks he spent in Alaska of the year he was governor), United States Judge Ward McAllister, Jr., United States Marshal Hillyer, and Deputy Marshal Sullivan, directly or indirectly threw their influence against the schools, and the native parents soon learned that the officers did not care whether they sent their children to school or not. The most open opposition, however, came from United States District Attorney E. W. Haskett.

Secretly pushed forward by others, as it is believed, he sought to break up the mission work of the Presbyterian Church at Sitka, and rob it of the land upon which were situated the mission buildings and improvements. Through misrepresentations to the Court an injunction was secured against all the officers and employees of the mission forbidding the completion of a fence around the property, and clearing out of the underbrush, stumps, and grading of the land, the construction of walks, or eve even any work upon the mission buildings themselves. This attack cost the mission board a thousand dollars in expenses, as they were compelled to send to Oregon, a thousand miles away, for a lawyer to defend their interests. At the May term of Court the inqunction was dissolved on a demurrer to the petition that the complainants were not property holders and had no legal right to complain.

The same result would have been reached if the case had been tried on its merits, as all the allegations in the complaint were untrue. It was currently reported, and these reports seem to have been born out by facts, that the officials connected with the new district court, which had been ~~erected for Alaska~~ established for Alaska, were hostile to mission effort, and determined to drive them out of the country if possible. The tying up of the mission property by injunction, was the first move. The second was securing from the first Grand Jury, by misrepresentations and undue influence on the part of the United States District Attorney, four indictments against Dr. Jackson, ostensibly on the ground that, in enclosing the mission property with a fence, he had in various ways obstructed the public highway which highway, in fact, had no legal existence. The third step was to create dissatisfaction among the pupils of the school, and, as far as possible, get they away..

Upon the 11th of March the United States monthly mail steamer arrived, birnging an Indian woman of questionable character, who claimed possession of one of the girls in the school. The girl is a half-breed about twelve to fourteen years of age, and an orphan. She is a good

English scholar and quite attractive in her personal appearance. The woman claimed to be a relative (Ibelieve a cousin). She had no papers of guardianship or any proof to support her claim; nor was she the guardian of the girl even according to Indian customs. The white father had left his illegitimate child and her mother. The mother died. On her dying bed. she gave the child to Mrs. A. R. McFarland, superintendent of the Girls' school and Home at Wrangel, to bring up in that school. And after the death of the mother the child was taken from her mohter's house to Mrs. McFarland's. If any one was entitled to be considered the legal guardian of the child, in a country where, at the time, there was no law applicable to such a case, it was Mrs. McFarland. The officers of the school very properly refused to let the child go. The woman then, at the instigation and with the assistance of some evil-disposed white men, took out a writ of habeas corpus. A special term of court was held at 8 o'clock in the evening. The officers of the school were refused a hearing, and the girl was given into the custody of the woman.

Last winter an Indian sorcerer and his wife brought their daughter, about twelve years of age, and placed her in the school for five years. A short time afterwards, having an opportunity of selling her to some visiting Indians, they came and asked to take her out of school. This was refused by the superintendent. They then offered to send her brother in her place. The superintendent replied that he would take the boy if they wished, but would retain the girl. They then offereh him $10.00 in money if he would let the girl go. Failing to procure her, they hired two Indians to steal her. These men were concealed in the woods near by, a week before they were discovered and captured. While these events were transpiring the first girl had been taken from the school on a writ of habeas corpus. Encouraged by this, the same men as in the first case assisted the sorcerer in securing a writ, and the girl was produced in court. Upon this occasion the judge ruled:

(1) That the verbal contract of the Indian parents in placing their child in school was not binding.

(2) That as a white man cannot make a contract with an Indian a written contract would be illegal.

(3) That if the officers of the school attempted to restrain the children from running away or leaving whenever they wished, they would be liable to fine and imprisonment.

The decisions of Judge McAllister left the officers powerless to maintain discipline. If a child failed in his lessons, quarreled with his schoolmates, neglected his work, or transgressed the rules of the school, and any attempt was made to correct him, in a fit of anger or sulkiness he could leave the school. The court had thrown the doors wid open, and evil-disposed men took special pains to inform the natives and encourage them to remove their children from the school.

To add to the difficulties of the situation, about that time one of the school girls died of pneumonia. She had careful nursing and every needed attention, even to the medical attendance of the surgeon on the United States man-of-war, the Pinta. After the burial some one started the story that the matron had bewitched the girl and caused her death. Soon there was an excited mob at the school clamoring to take their children home for fear the matron would kill them also. If the civil officers had used their influence with the Indians to quiet the excitement and k keep the children in school, they would have succeeded, and both parents and children would have been thankful after it was all over. On the contrary, the marshal, the interpreter, and especially the United States district attorney, helped the matter along, so that, through their influence and the superstitious fear of the Indians, in a few days forty-seven children were taken out of the school and remanded back to the fi filth, superstition, degradation, and vice of their native condition.

Among those removed from the school was a girl seventeen years of age who had been sold into prostitution by her own mother. In some way she had escaped and found an asylum and a home in the school, but now she was turned loose to destruction.

Another girl, of fifteen, and her sister ten years of age had been picked up on the beach at a mining camp. They were without friends or a home, almost without clothing, and in a starving condition. Through n neglect and cruel treatment, the younger one was almost blind. These orphan sisters were taken into the school, fed, clothed, and kindly cared for. Medical attendance was provided and the blind one restored to sight. The sisters were making fair progress when the break came and they were taken in charge by an aunt. The elder one was sent into prostitution, and the aunt is living off the wages of the child's shame. The younger one, in a few days, escaped from her relatives and returned to the school. When her aunt came for her she clung to one of the lady teachers and had to be taken away by force. Again she returned to school and again was torn away. She returned the third time. It seemed so inhuman and outrageous to force the poor child into a life that she was making such desperate efforts to escape, that the officers of thesschool refused to let her relatives have her, preferring that, if she must be taken away, the responsibility should rest upon the court.

Another, a girl of about seventeen, was being sold into prostitution by her stepmother and aunt. The two women, quarreling over the division of the blood money, came to settle the dispute before Mr. A. T. Lewis, clerk of the court. Mr. Lewis, whose influence is on the side of humanity and the school, took the girl from her unnatural protectors, and place ed her in the school... She, too, has gone back to her former abode of cruelty.

Some three years ago, a little girl was accused of witchcraft. The tribe bound her with a rope. A stalwart chief, holding one of the rope, walked in advance, dragging the child after him, while another came after him holding the other end of the rope. These men were the admiration of the tribe for holding between them a puny, starved girl of ten. She was rescued by Professor Austin, who was in charge of the school, and given a home. During the troubles she returned to the tribe, and may yet be tortured to death as a witch.

Another, to prevent being married to her stepfather and becoming a plural wife with her own mother, ran away and came to the school. For a time she did not dare visit her mother, and when at length she ventured to visit home,they locked her up in a room to keep her. After some days she again escaped and returned to the school. Now, under the hostile influences that surrounded the school, she had been led away, and is living a life of sin in a mining camp.

And thus also among the boys.

One had been sold as a slave twice before he was brought to the school. Another had been shot as a slave and a bullet sent crashing ~~th~~ through his shoulder. Another had been tied up as a witch and kept four days without food, when he was rescued. Another when born was about to be killed by his parents to save the trouble of taking care of him. A neighboring woman took pity on the babe and removed him to her own house. When the school commenced he was placed in it. Many others had come under the protection of the school through trials and dangers. They were making good progress in books and industrial pursuits, and advancing in the ways of civilization. The older ones were looking forward to the erection of American homes for themselves, when the break came and the work was greatly set back.

sThus an institution, established at a great expense, supported in part by an annual appropriation of Congress and equipped to do a good w work, is crippled, and the purpose of the Government to civilize the natives is hindered by the opposition of the officers previously named.

For seven years earnest men and women, exiled from friends and society in this far-off land, amid many hardships and privations, have toiled to overcome the prejudices of the natives and secure their children, that by means of an industrial education they may be lifted out of the degradation of their fathers into respectable citizenship. And now to see it possible for the United States officials and others in one month to take forty-seven children out of an industrial school strongly emphasizes the need of such legislation by Congress that schools supported in whole or in part by the Government shall be protected from the malice of evil-disposed white men on the one hand, and the whims of ignorant parents on the other.

In September, 1886, as Dr. Jackson was preparing to make a trip to the principal places in southeast Alaska to open the schools provided for by Congress, the district attorney went to the Judge and claimed that he had information that Dr. Jackson was going to leave the country and forfeit his bail. These crimes (building a fence around a mission) were so aggrivated against the Government that he should be brought before the court and his bonds increased. Consequently a warrent was issued and placed in the hands of the duputy marshal for serving. Dr. Jackson was in the office of the marshal, during the day preceeding his departure, and met the deputy marshall with the warrant in his pocket several times on the streets. The arrest, however, was planned to take place under the mose embarrrassing circumstances. As the time of the departure of the steamer, loaded with tourists, drew near they were recommended to be on the wharf side of the vessel, and just as the gang-plank was to be d drawn on board the deputy marshall came on board, arresting Dr. Jackson and leading him off the steamer which departed on its course.

The marshal instead of taking Dr. Jackson before the court, locked him up in a cell until the steamer had got so far on its way that there was no prospect of his being able to resume his journey; he was then taken before the court, his bonds ancreased, and set at liberty. But, while at liberty, he was still practically a prisoner as he was on an island and the steamer would not return for a month.

When the steamer reached a telegraph station news was sent by Associated Press Dispatch, through the country, of the arrest of Dr. Jackson. Its effect upon the country was different from that anticipated by the Alaska officials. The Board of Home Missions presented the case to President Cleveland, and the following boat brought up the news that the offending officials had been removed from office, and new ones appointed in their places. Upon the arrival of the new Judge, the indictments ag against Dr. Jackson were dismissed.

After the transfer of the McFarland Home from Wrangel to Sitka in 1884 Rev. and Mrs. Young made an organized effort to strengthen and build up the boys industrial school which Mrs. Young had previously commenced. Funds were collected in the East, and implements of carpentry, boot and shoe-making, printing, and farming were purchased. A large body of fertile land at the mouth of the Stickine River was taken up, and named the Pennsylvania Farm. Upon this place much work was expended. Before getting these several industries in shape and running order, Mr. Young felt compelled to resign his mission and return to the States for the better education of his children. His ministry at Wrangel of ten years had pr proved most fruitful and the native church under his care reached its highest success. The family left, greatly mourned by all the community.

In 1888 the Rev. S. Hall Young was succeeded by Rev. Allan McKay, and in 1892 he in turn was followed by Rev. Clarence Thwing.

In 1898 the town received a large accession of population on account of the prominence given to the place by a transfer from the ocean steamers to the route which was being laid out by the Canadian Government from the sea to the Klondike, by way of the Stikine River. To meet this incoming population a Presbyterian Church was established for the whites. In 1899 Dr. Thwing was succeeded by the Rev. Harry P. Corser, who entered upon his work with great energy.

In the extreme southeast corner of Alaska, on the direct line of tourist travel, are the native settlements of the Tongas and Cape Fox.

In 1879, in his canoe trip, Dr. Jackson called at some of these villages and after his arrival at Port Simpson held a conference with several of the leading men of the Tongas Tribe, with reference to a mission among them. But, as the people were very much scattered, they were told that it would not be practicable to place a school in each of their villages but if they would unite their people in one village their request would be granted. This they promised to bring about, but each of the villages wished the others to unite with it, which they were unwilling to do, consequently nothing was accomplished. However, as the principal men would from time to time visit Mr. Young at Wrangel or meet Dr. Jackson, they continued to ask for a mission and generally received the same reply, "Yes, if you unite". To help bring this about, in 1884, Louis and Tilly Paul, having returned from their mission at Kluckwan, were commissioned by the Board of Home Missions to work among the Tongas.

In the summer of 1886 Dr. Jackson sent Professor Samuel A Saxman and wife to open a school at Loring where many Tongas and Cape Fox people spent their summers, working in the salmon canneries. Not finding sufficient encouragement at that place, the following December he transferred Professor Saxman and wife to Tongas and made Louis Paul interpreter and assistant.

During the winter of 1886-87 Messrs. Saxman, Paul, and Edgar were sent by Dr. Jackson to look up a suitable site, where the Tongas and Cape Fox natives abandoning their heathen villages could unite in building up a new village. Starting out with a canoe,___________, they were never seen afterwards. Their canoe and some of their blankets were found in a wrecked condition, and the enterprise for the time being was abandoned.

The place they were sent to examine was afterwards reported to Mr. William Duncan as a suitable site for the establishment of his colony of Christian Tsimpsheeans, which he was proposing to transfer from British

Columbia to Alaska. This transfer was effected in 1886.

Unexpectedly, in the spring of 1895, circumstances re-opened the question. The leading men of both tribes were notified, and a council called to meet me at Ketchikan, July 4. During the morning of that day a small steamer passing up the coast, made a landing and sold some liquor upon which several of the men got drunk. This delayed the council until the 5th. On the 5th there was a large attendance of men with a long, full and satisfactory consideration of the question of a new village and school. With considerable unanimity public sentiment was in favor of a site at the lower end of Tongas Narrows. It was visited, carefully looked over, and a site marked for the school house. The place was named Saxman, in memory of him who had, eight years previously, lost his life in trying to establish this station.

The following abstract of some of the addresses made by the leading natives at the above council will give a good idea of the working of the native mind and of their eagerness for Christian privileges for their children. They were interpreted by Mrs. Tillie K. Paul teacher, and wife of the missionary who lost his life with Mr. Saxman.

In the spring of 1885, Dr. Jackson, having been appionted United States General Agent of Education in Alaska, Professor Anhrew Jackson Davis, of Pennsylvania, was appointed superintendent of the Sitka school, Family matters requiring his attention, he returned East in the fall, but during his stay at Sitka his influence and tact was very helpful to the mission in the troublous times through which it was passing. He was succeeded by Superintendent William A. Kelly who had previously been elected and served several terms as County Superintendent in Western Pennsylvania.

In ______ Professor ~~Davis~~ Kelly, in addition to his duties as superintendent of the industrial training school, was appointed superintendent of the public schools in Suotheast Alaska. The long and efficient service of Professor Kelly, from 1886 to the present time, has made him one of the leading men in Alaska, both in church and state.

After the return of Mr. and Mrs. Willard to Haines in 1883, and the establishment of the industrial department in charge of Miss Bessie S. Matthews, the work among the Chilcats made rapid progress until an event occurred which both illustrates the superstitions of the people and the difficulties and dangers which encompass missionaries among them. A young girl of one of the chiefs had been sent to the Industrial Home at Sitka. While there she had an attack of pneumonia, and, although, she had the attention of two physicians connected with the navy, and the careful nursing of the missionaries, yet she died. When the news reached Chilcat, they ascribed it, as they did deaths among themselves, as due to witchcraft, and started the story that the missionaries at Sitka had bewitched the girland caused her to die. In accordance with native customs they sought to retaliate upon the whites, - as the missionaries had caused the death of one of their children they would cause the death of a child of the missionaries. But, as the girl that had died was the daughter of a chief, she was considered to be of more importance than the child of a missionary, or, in other words, that it would take the death of two children of the missionaries to make things even. A council of the people was held, and, as the Willards had a little boy and little girl, they decided to kill both children, a day was set and the men appointed to do the work. Providentially, on that day a man-of-war entered and dropped anchor in the harbor, and the proposed murder was delayed for a better opportunity. It was well understood that the delay would only be temporary, and that, when a suitable occasion came or the people were more than usually under the influence of liquor, their plans would be carried out. As this became known among the missionaries, it was felt that it was not right for the Willards to remain at that station and jeopardize the lives of their children. Consequently, in 1885-86 they returned East for a visit to regain their health, injured by the hardships and exposures through which they had passed.

In 1887 the mission was resumed by the appointment of Mr. and Mrs. F.F.White, who remained in charge two years when they also went East. In 1891 the Rev. W. W. Warne and wife were commissioned to Haines, and the work resumed, and in 1895 the converts asked to be organized into a church, which was done. Mr. Warne and wife manifested great energy in carrying out the plans, and building upon the foundations so well laid by the faithful labors of the Willards and Miss Matthews.

The rush of miners to the rich gold-diggings of the Klondike in 1897-98 was instrumental in the establishment of the American village at Haines.

In the spring of 1901 the Rev. Mr. Warne resigned his position in order to return East for the education of his children.

In the spring of 1886 the Board of Home Missions commissioned the Rev. Joseph P. White, missionairy to the white people at Juneau and the Rev. Eugene S. Willard to the natives a large number of whom had clustered around the gold mines in that section of the country.

A few miles south of Juneau and the mission land, is the Taku tribe. A summer school was held among them in 1880 by the Rev. and Mrs. W. H. R. Corlies of Philadelphia. In 1882, pressed by the importunities of the leading men of the tribe, Mr. Mrs. Corlies took up their abode among them and erected school and residence buildings at Tsek-nuk-sauk-y. In 1884 circumstances required their return to Philadelphia and their people removed to Juneau.

In commencing his work at Juneau Mr. Willard took charge of the buildings at Tsek-nuk-sauk-y, removed them to Juneau, and from the materials erected a neat church for the natives. A small house (which has s since been replaced by a commodious building) was erected adjascent to the church for a home for native children, and in ____ a church organization was effected with ______native communicants.

The following testimony of Sitka Jack who had been previously an attendant at the mission church at Haines, but was received and baptized into the communion of the church at Juneau is given by Mrs. Willard.

Owing to continuance in poor health Mr. Willard and family returned to the states and was succeeded by Rev. and Mrs. Livingston F. Jones. In ______ Mr. Frederick Moore, who had been educated at Sitka and at Mr. Moody's school at Mt. Hermann, Connecticut, was appionted as interpreter and native assistant to Mr. Jones. (Look up history of white church Juneau).

In 1886 Mrs. A. R. McFarland was transferred from Sitka to Jackson to establish a home for girls, with Miss Katharine Baker as her assistant.

(Look up facts concerning the establishment of this home, its burning and discontinuance).

(Publish printed account of the mission at Hanegah, printed in XRx "Facts", p. Ma24).

In 1889 a call came to the American Church in behalf of the Innuit or Eskimo living in Arctic and sub-Arctic Alaska. No one seemed to know anything about them, except that there was a population living in the frozen region of Alaska, above the Arctic Circle. Commander Chas. H. Stockton U. S. N., upon returning in 1889 from a trip around the Arctic coast of Alaska, was so impressed with the need of something being done for the Eskimo that he made application to the United States Commissioner for schools. The Commissioner, however, was unwilling to undertake the responsibility. He said "It is better that the churches should do it, for they can get that ofttimes I cannot - people who will go there not for the sake of the salary, but for the sake of the souls of the people". To secure the cooperation of the several missionary societies of the different denominations, Dr. Jackson was sent by the Commissioner of Education to confer with them. He visited Moravians, Congregationalists, Baptists, Methodists, Presbyterians and others, and wherever he applied he was met with the fact that all the mission societies at that time were in debt, and, because of their indebtedness, were unwilling to undertake new service. More than that, there was an unwillingness to ask any Christian man and woman to go, for instance, to Point Barrow where the winter night is two and a half months long, and the thermometer often indicating from 50 to 60 degrees below zero. A place 4,000 miles, at that time, f from a post-office, a policeman a United States Court or any protection whatever of any earthly power. It is a region perhaps the hardest on a earth for a mission station, and besides its physical hardships a greater hardship is probably the dreariness of the country. For eight months of the year to rest the eye on nothing landward; just a rolling plain of snow billows as far as the eye can reach. Then to turn and look sea-ward and see nothing but hummocks of ice as far as the eye can reach is dreariness and desolation drearier and lonelier than anything that can be conceived of. It produces on the mind a depression of spirits that causes men to go insane. If there are any people under the heavens that need the comfort that comes from Christ in the heart, and from thel light of the Gospel in their homes it is the poor Eskimo that burrow under-ground in Arctic Alaska without comfort or joy in their present condition, and fearful forboding as they look forfard to their departure from this earth The very conditions under which they live cause them to crave something more than this world.

There were three central points that seemed to call for occupation as missions, Point Barrow, Point Hope, and Cape Prince of Wales.

The Domestic and Foreign Society of the Episcopal Church agreed to take Point Hope. Dr. Jackson availing himself of a pressing ~~opportunity~~ invitation of the pastor of the Congregational Church, Southport Connecticut, to address his people on Alaska, spent a Sabbath with them, and

and made appeals at the morning and evening service for the Eskimo, which resulted in a collection of $2,000.00. This money, being given as a special contribution to the American Missionary Society, they agreed to take charge of Cape Prince of Wales.

Dr. Jackson then presented the needs of Point Barrow to Mrs. Elliot Shepard, who pledged $2,000.00 if the Womans' Home Missionary Society would take the oversight of the mission. The monsy being pledged, the following appeal was printed in the church news-papers:

Paste in here copy of the appeal found in Educational Report 1890-1891 page 924.

Professor M. L. Stevenson of Versailles, Ohio, was selected for and sent to Point Barrow. His journey from San Francisco,California, was m made on a whaler which reached Point Barrow at 7 A. M., July 30, 1890. The provisions and supplies for the school and the teacher together with 20 tons of fuel were landed on the beach. During the day everything was carried up to the store-house by the missionary, except the coal which was in sacks too heavy for one man to handle. It had to remain on the beach as the white men were too busy with their own goods, and the native had gone inland for fish and venison, leaving but one old blind woman in the native village. The following morning a light rain began to fall, the wind rose to a strong gale and drove the huge billows ashore with a roar of thunder. Boxes, barrels and everything moveable and within reach was washed away, and on August 1st, of the 365 sacks of coal but 6 remained, - and no coal yard nearer than San Francisco, 3600 miles away.

On the 30th of July, 1890, Dr. Jackson, on the United States Cutter "BEAR" en route to Point Barrow, had been a week off Point Belcher and Sea Horse Island waiting for the Arctic ice-pack to swing off the shore and create a lead (open channel through the ice) through which the ship could go North.

Insert here printed account found on page 1281; Educational Report 1889-90, also pp. 1259-60 of same report.

The supply of coal for the mission station having been washed away and there being no possibility of securing a new supply, and the Government needing another person at the Refuge Station for the better protection of its stores, Dr. Jackson arranged with Captain M. A. Healy, representing the Treasury Department, that Professor Stevenson be appointed assistant keeper of the Government Refuge Station at Point Barrow, without salary, and that he should have a room for sleeping, and another for his miosion work in the Refuge Station building without rent, also that he should be provided with free fuel and board at the Government mess table.

After the departure of Dr. Jackson on the "BEAR" for the states, P

Professor Stevenson commenced his work. A school was opened October 6, 1890, with three pupils (two men and a woman). By the end of the month 15 were in attendance and the number continued to increase until 38 were enrolled.

Paste in pages 924-5 from Educational Report 1890-91.

In page 924 look up and insert the account of the throwing of a sick girl out of the trail, to die, by her father, and her rescue by some boys that attended school with her.

In the spring of 1891 Dr. Jackson chartered a schooner at San Francisco to take up building materials for a church and parsonage at Point Barrow but the great Arctic ice-pack was so bad that season, that neither the Revenue Cutter "BEAR" nor the schooner could reach the station. He then ordered the lumber to be unloaded at Cape Prince of Wales and be stored for another year. The lumber was afterwards sold to the Congregational Mission at that place and a new supply shipped up from the South which finally reached Point Barrow in _____. Having received his material Professor Stevenson erected a mission residence, school-house (also used as chapel) and a store-room, under one roof, size _______________, a cold-storage house was also erected nearby. This work was done during the season of 1894-5, and secured to the mission a comfortable house for the missionary, and better facilities for more efficient work. From 1890

~~Professor Stevenson commenced his mission work~~ to 1895 the mission retained the rooms held by it in the Government Refuge Station.

Again in 1894 the Revenue Cutter was unable to reach the station on account of ice. In the summer of 1895 Dr. Jackson chartered the brig W. H. Meyer and loaded it with supplies for the several stations and the mission station at Point Barrow. This vessel was wrecked during a storm in Port Clarence and the supplies for Point Barrow lost. This necessitated the suspension of the school during the year, although Professor Stevenson continued to hold religious services . The mail sent to the mission from the States in the spring of 1895, did not reaod the missionary until August, 1897, having been two years six months on the way.

In 1897 Professor Stevenson closed his work at Point Barrow. The results of his work in that northermost mission can be best represented by quoting from his report for 1896, in which he says that on October 5th 1896 he opened the school as heretofore with Bible reading, prayer and song, the way for which had bben prepared by the continuous work of the summer months. Parents were invited to come and see what was being done for the children, and many came. The monthly roal had been above forty. The work accomplished was above expectition. One class, beginning with the alphabet, had in six months reviewed and re-read the first reader, besides mastering the fundamental rules of arithmetic, a progress that I have never seen excelled in an experience of twenty-one years as a teacher

~~AMONG WHITE CHILDREN~~ among white children. It speaks well for juvenile Eskimos! It must be remembered that they had to learn a new language as well as to do sums in arithmetic For five months and a half there were nineteen in this class. Others did well, but they had the advantage of former attendance. School was kept up for a hundred and twenty days and was then closed only for want of fuel.

The mission work has been beyond our greatest expectations, as these poor Esquimos have been completely changed from what they were before - a devil-driving, devil-fearing, drinking, drunken people! Old men and women, young men and their wives, boys and maidens, now pray "Our Father who art in Heaven," and there is scarcely a hut where the voice of prayer is not heard. Some are so devout that they give thanks even when they take a drink of water! It is during the last year that they have given up"fighting the devil." They are simple and sincere. Sabbath services have been held morning and evening and at the Wednesday evening prayer meeting the attendance averaged from forty to a hundred. Prayer was all voluntary, no one being called by name. During the one and a half hours' service, from ten to twenty would pray, both men and women, ranging in age from sixteen to sixty.

On the evening of October 12th, an orphan girl of about twelve years old, came to the mission and asked to make it her home, seeking protect ion from an evil disposed native. As she was helpless to defend herself her request was granted on the condition that she would bring another girl of about her own age as a companion. She is still at the mission which she considers her home.

A boy of fifteen was so athirst for education that, returning with the missionary, he worked his way on the revenue cutter to San Francisco, a company paid his fare as far as Chicago, from whence Professor Stevenson took him to the Carlisle school. He says that he will never return to Point Barrow; but he may. There are other wrapped up possibilities in that other pupil, Healy Wolf.

Upon the departure of Mr. Stevenson the mission was taken charge of by the Rev. H. Richmond Marsh, M. D., and wife. In a letter to the Mission Board Dr. Marsh writes, with reference to the work of Professor Stevenson:

"I doubt if the work could have been done better by any one. I wish that some of our dragging prayer-meetings at home could look in on the scene of the two meetings since I have been here; not a moment wasted and always closing before all have had an opportunity to pray. There are no long addresses, all the time is taken up by quiet prayer and singing. The school-room is just about half as large as necessary to accommodate the people who want to come. Crowding the space inside (as already described), they stood out of doors four or five deep! Last night one man said that he would turn in all his bear skins to help build the new church. I doubt not that by spring every dollar necessary to pay all expenses will be in my hands."

Paste in paragraph about organization of church.

During the winter of 1899-1900 the little church was so crowded that finally the missionaries were compelled to hold two sessions; one for the men and the other for the momen and children, and, even then, the audiences were packed in like sardines, and upon some occasions were packed in so far as to exhaust the oxygen in the air and the lamps went out, and the fire, even, refused to burn.

February 10, 1902.

Rev. Thomas M. Gunn, D. D.,
Mission, Chelan County, Washington.

Dear Sir:

~~Under separate enclosure~~ In accordance with your request of January 22nd, I now send you a historical statement concerning mission work in Alaska. Learning from Dr. Thompson that it was not for present publication but rather to gather in the material for a future historian, I have sent you a fuller statement than I otherwise would.

With regard to the early contest between the Presbytery of Alaska and the Presbytery of Portland I would state that I have the official documents to prove all the statements made by the Presbytery of Alaska, and allow me to call your attention to that official statement of the Presbytery which was made when all the original missionaries were present except Governor Brady, who, upon his return wrote a letter stating that he fully endorsed the action taken by the Presbytery in his absence.

Remember me very kindly to your family.

Truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education
in Alaska.

I enclose you an extra Copy of printed Official Statement for your self.

February 13, [illegible]2.

Hon. John G. Brady,
Governor of Alaska,
Sitka, Alaska.

My dear Governor:

Dr. Harris suggests, that I write you, that if you secure funds from Congress for an Alaska Exhibit at St. Louis , that possibly you would find ex-Governor Sheakly a good man to place in charge of the Exhibit, as he has had a long acquaintance with public affairs in Alaska and elsewhere. However, you know his capabilities as well as I, and, therefore, all it is necessary for me to do is is simply ~~for me~~ to let you know that he would serve if requested.

Mr. Murphy of Nome is lobbying in Congress. I have not learned just what he is trying to do.

With kind regards to the household, I remain,

Yours truly,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education
in Alaska.

February 13 2.

Rev. D. Nyvall,
North Park College,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Brother:

Much obliged for yours of the 10th, giving school and Sabbath School statistics.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education
in Alaska.

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February 14, 2.

Mr. Charles Lyman,
Division of Appointments,
Treasury Department,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Lyman:

It gives me pleasure to introduce to you and ask an interview for Mr. Frank Morrison (colored) a laborer in the Bureau of Education. Mr. Morrison has been in this Bureau about fifteen years. The force of clerks, however, are so few in this small Bureau that there is very little chance for promotion and he is looking for a change to some other branch of the service.

His papers are on file in the Treasury Department where last fall he was offered a \$720.°° place. But, at that time the Commissioner of Education had asked Congress for a messenger at \$840.°° which he proposed giving Mr. Morrison. Congress, however, failed to respond and now Mr. Morrison would be glad to get \$720.°° in the Treasury Department.

He is helping support a widowed mother and a sister with eight children. Mr. Morrison is on the classified service as a laborer, but has been performing the duties of a messenger in this Bureau.

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I have known Mr. Morrison during the past 15 years, and can testify to his efficiency in the work. I consider him the most efficient colored man connected with this Bureau.

If there is anything in your Department for him I can assure you that you will secure an efficient worker.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education

in Alaska.

Misses Spottswood,

New Castle, Delaware.

Dear Friends:

I send you receipts from the Acting Treasurer of the College for the money that you so kindly furnished for its assistance. I look back with pleasure to my visit to your place and Presbytery, where I made many new friends.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

Dr. George W. Todd,

Salisbury, Maryland.

My dear Sir:

It gives me pleasure to send you a receipt for the money which you contributed for the College at Salt Lake.

Trusting that you and your family are in usual health, I remain,

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education
in Alaska.

1 Enclosure

February 14, 1902.

Mrs. Samuel W. Reigart,

Salisbury, Maryland.

My dear Friend:

I enclose you a receipt for money contributed for the use of the College at Salt Lake City.

Remember me very kindly to your husband and daughter.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education

in Alaska.

February 14, [illegible] 2.

Mrs. A. R. McFarland,
Alva, Oklahoma.

My dear Mrs. McFarland:

I am getting up a sketch of the mission work in Alaska, of all the churches. If you have the statistics by you, please let me have the day, month, and year when you reached Sitka, also day and month when you left Sitka for Jackson, and day and month or your arrival at Jackson, also day and month of your final departure from Jackson, and any incidents connected with your life work in Alaska that will make the history more readable.

The family are sending a small wedding present to Bessie.

Hoping to hear from you as soon as convenient, I remain,

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education
for Alaska.

February 14, 2.

Hon. John G. Brady,
Governor of Alaska,
Sitka, Alaska.

My dear Governor:

Please send me the day, month, and year in which you left the service of the Mission Board, and entered into secular work at Sitka. I find in my notes that I have not got the dates as fully as I ought to have them for a sketch of mission work in Alaska.

With kind regards to the family, I remain,

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education
for Alaska.

February 14, [illegible]2.

Rev. J. Loomis Gould,
Jackson, Alaska.

My dear Brother:

I am preparing a book on mission work of all the churches in Alaska. Kindly send me the day, month, and year when you arrived at Jackson, also, date when you went out of service of the Board of Home Missions. If you have time to write me an abstract of your work, throwing in some interesting incidents, which you must have experienced, I shall be very much obliged to you.

Hoping you and your family are all well, I remain,

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education
for Alaska.

February 14, 2.

Mrs. John W. McFarland,
Hoonah Mission,
Juneau, Alaska.

My dear Mrs. McFarland:

I am preparing a book on the work of the several denominations in Alaska. Kindly send me the day, month, and year of your arrival at Wrangel, also the date of the arrival of your husband. The date of your marriage. Date when together you left Wrangel, and date of your arrival at Hoonah, also the date of your husband's death at Juneau. I wish you had time to write me some account of the Hoonah Mission, also give me the names of the different ministers that have served at Hoonah since your husband's translation, also any interesting incidents connected with the work at that place.

Mrs. Jackson and daughters would send love if they knew that I was writing. I hope that the small-pox has departed and that your school is in good condition.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education
in Alaska.

February 14 [illegible] 2.

Mr. Walter B. Styles,
New York Custom House,
New York City.

My dear Brother Styles:

I wish you would send me the date of your marriage, also the date of your arrival at Hoonah, and the date of your departure from the same. I am getting up a book on church work of the several denominations in Alaska. If you remember any incidents connected with your work at Hoonah jot them down, and I will be glad to get them.

With kind regards to your wife, I remain,

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education
for Alaska.

February 14, [illegible]2.

Rev. William Henry Richard Corlies,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

My dear Doctor Corlies:

Revell Company have asked me to write a mission book on Alaska and I desire to make mention of your self-denying work both at Wrangel and Takou. Kindly send me the date of your arrival at Wrangel, and also of your departure from Wrangel to open mission work at Takou, the date of your arrival at Takou, and of your final departure to the States for the education of your children. I suppose your children have become men and women by this time. My daughters are still at home with their mother. Kindly send me your street and number and I will send you some of the Government reports on Alaska education. Any incidents connected with your work at Wrangel or at Takou that you may have time to write out for me I will be greatly obliged.

If Mrs. Jackson knew that I was writing she and the daughters would send remembrances to you both.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education
for Alaska.

February 14, [illegible] 2.

Dr. Eugene S. Willard, 3620 Forest Ave.
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Doctor:

As intimated to you upon my visit last fall I am preparing a sketch of the churches in Alaska for Fleming H. Revell & Co. Kindly hunt me up the dates of the following transactions: Date of your arrival at Haines. Day, month, and year of your departure to Sitka with Governor Brady and Mrs. Austin. Dates with regard to your return to Haines and of your final departure for Juneau. Date of your arrival at Juneau, and of your final departure from Juneau to Puget Sound on account of health.

Any incidents that you or Mrs. Willard think would add readableness to my statements please send me. If you have a good photograph of yourself as you appeared in Alaska I would be glad to get it, also Mrs. Willard's.

With kind regards to the children, I remain,

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education
for Alaska.

February 14, 2.

Rev. George W. Lyon,
Haywards Cal

Dear Brother:

I am preparing a sketch of the missionary work in Alaska. Kindly send me date of your arrival in Alaska, and also date of your leaving the work, and any incident connected with the work that will add to the interest of the publication.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education
for Alaska.

February 14 2

Rev. S. Hall Young, D.D.,
C/ Board Home Missions
~~Brooklyn, New York.~~ 156 - 5th ave New York N.Y.

My dear Doctor Young:

Kindly look up the date, or have your wife or daughters do it for you, and give me the day, month, and year in which you arrived at Wrangel, also, the day, month, and year, when you finally left Wrangel for the States, also, the date when you returned to Alaska for work in the Yukon Valley, also, give me the date of your marriage at Sitka, and any incidents connected with your work in Alaska that you think will be of interest to the public.

Hoping you will find your family well upon your return, I remain,

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education
for Alaska.

February 14, 2.

Rev. Alonzo E. Austin,
c/ Mr Walter Styles
Custom House
New York N.Y.

Dear Brother Austin:

Revell and Co., have employed me to write a book of the work of the several denominations in Alaska. In gathering material kindly send me the month, day, and year of your arrival at Sitka in search of health, also the date of your being placed in commission by the Home Board, also date of your final departure from Sitka. Any interesting episodes in your remarkable work at Sitka that occur to you, please jot them down. Of course, some of them I know, but you probably had many that I never heard of. The more incidents that I can record in the book the more it will please the readers.

You and Mrs. Austin are frequently spoken of in our household, and I have often wished that I could get time to visit you. I had a good visit with Walter a year or so ago while waiting my daughters return from Europe. I send you Educational Reports and if you do not get them year after year, drop me a postal jogging my memory. With kind remembrances to Mrs. Austin in which my wife and daughters would join if they knew I was writing, I remain,

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

February 17,   2.

Rev. Josia McClain,
#1148 Blaine Avenue,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

Dear Doctor McClain:

I enclose you $100.°° for the College from Mrs. Helen S. Robinson, Menlo Park, California. This fund can be used for any purpose connected with the College. Kindly send me receipt in duplicate as before.

With kind regards to your family, I remain,

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education
for Alaska.

2 Enclosure

February 17, 2.

Mrs. Helen S. Robinson,

Menlo Park, San Mateo Co., Cal.

My dear Mrs. Robinson:

Yours of February 10th enclosing check for $100.°° for College is safely received. I think you are entitled to double thanks for not waiting for me to write you for your annual subscription as so many others do.

During the past year the College has been able to secure a campus one and three-quarters miles nearer the center of Salt Lake City than the one we had last year, and more desirable in every way. Our great trouble at present is that we have not yet secured funds enough for the erection of a College Building, but have been compelled to hear our classes in rooms borrowed from the Collegiate Institute.

There are at present two freshmen, two sophomores and one junior in the College Classes. Last spring we graduated our first student who is this year in McCormack's Theological Seminary, Chicago, studying for the ministery. Dr. McNeice, dean of the faculty is confident that he could have had fo~~u~~rty students if the College could have had a building of its own.

Much prayer is being made that that somebody's heart will be touched to give us the money necessary ($35,000) for the first building, but, for some wise purpose, the answer to our prayers is being delayed.

In the Collegiate Institute, which is practically the Preparatory Department of the College but not yet under the control of the trustees, are about 70 students, and, notwithstanding the fact that we have no building, we feel encouraged at the prospects. I think that I will have to write to Mrs. Welcher and your son to se if they can not, also, join you as in former years in doing something for the College. It now looks as if next June in returning to Alaska I may come by way of San Francisco. If so, I shall try to arrange to give you a flying visit.

Please remember me to your son and daughter, your sister, and niece.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education
for Alaska.

1 Enclosure

February 24, [illegible] 2.

Mr. H. J. Morrison,
Richland Center, Richland County,
Wisconsin, Illinois.

My dear Friend:

Yours of the 18th is received. In reply to your question about the College I would write that there are five students in the College Course proper. Last Summer the college graduated its first student, who is now at McCormack Theological Seminary, studying for the ministry. We have not yet secured enough money to erect our first building and the college classes are now being heard in rooms borrowed from the Collegiate Institute, which is to be the Preparatory Department of the College. The Institute has over 70 pupils.

A few days ago I met Mr. Brown your Sabbath School missionary who gave a glowing account of your zeal in Sabbathschool matters. Rejoicing with you that you are able to be so active in the Master's service, I remain,

Yours truly,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education
for Alaska.

February 24, [illegible] 2.

Rev. J. McElmoyle,

Elkton, Maryland.

My dear Brother:

Yours of the 22nd, is received. In reply to your request I will forward your letter to Mrs. James, and she will probably let you know when the right time is. The ladies expect to have a hearing before a committee of Congress this morning and hold a public meeting this afternoon. Remember me very kindly to your wife and children.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education

for Alaska.

February 24 2.

Mr. H. C. Olin,
Board of Home Missions,
#156 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

My dear Mr. Olin:

Yours of February 20th, enclosing check of $21.25 for traveling expenses is received with thanks. Enclosed find receipt for same.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education
for Alaska.

Enclosure

February 24, 2.

Mrs. Joseph T. Kelly,
#1367 Kenesaw Street,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mrs. Kelly:

Yours of the 22nd, is rebeived, and it will give me pleasure to address the annual meeting of the Woman's Missionary Society of the Fourth Presbyterian Church on Wednesday, March 5th at 11:45 A. M.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education
for Alaska.

June 5th, 1902.

Rev. George Bailey, Ph.D.,
900 F. Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

My dear Dr. Bailey:-

The Board of Home Missions is in hearty sympathy with the work and aims of Westminster College. It regards it as the completion of the system of christian education which we have been endeavoring to establish in Utah. We earnestly trust that the friends of christian education will give the College the means necessary to realize the hopes that centre there.

Fraternally yours,

(Signed) Charles L. Thompson
Secretary.

February 24, 2.

Hon. John G. Brady,

Sitka, Alaska.

Dear Governor:

I send you the enclosed clipping of the Washington Star, thinking it may be of some interest to you.

With kind regards to your family, I remain,

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education
for Alaska.

Enclosure

February 24, 2.

Mrs. D. R. James,
C/o Mrs. T. E. Hamlin,
#1306 Connecticut Avenue,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mrs. James:

The enclosed letter speaks for itself. Kindly let Mr. Mc McElmoyle hear concerning it.

Hoping that you will have a good hearing before Congress and a successful meeting in the after-noon (for which I have been scattering Mrs. Hamlin's invitations), I remain,

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education
for Alaska.

Enclosure.

February 25, 1

Mrs. Darwin R. James,
Room 725, 156 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Mrs. James:

Your letter of February 21st, did not reach me until this forenoon, of course too late to meet with the ladies in consultation last evening, besides I had a previous engagement of several weeks standing which consumed the whole evening. I am now compelled to go to New York once a week for treatment and expect to be there to-morrow afternoon and again on March 4th. I can call at the mission rooms usually between half past three and four, provided the cars are not behind time in arriving at New York. I leave Washington in the morning and return in the same evening. If your letter had been received in time General Eaton would have met with the ladies in my place.

The more I consider the situation the more I feel the importance of the ladies commencing a campaign upon each one of the State legislatures. The resolution in a State legislature calling upon their members of Congress to take action in the matter would have a double effect; it would stimulate the activity of Congressmen and would in turn create a deeper interest in the State legislatures. Having once asked Congress to submit the amendment they could not very well go back upon their own vote and refuse to ratify the amendment if it should come to them.

Regretting that I could not have met with the ladies last evening, I remain,

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson
per ARC.

General Agent of Education
for Alaska.

February 27, [illegible].

Dr. Eugene S. Willard,
#3620 Forest Avenue,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Mr. Willard:

Yours of the 24th, with photographs of yourself and wife are received with many thanks, and it will give me great pleasure to have the photographs put in the book when written, also, please accept thanks for the manuscript just received. Remember me very kindly to Mrs. Willard and the children.

I am glad to hear that Fritz is getting along so well in his studies.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education
for Alaska.

February 27, [illegible]2.

Mr. Marion Lawrance,
Toledo, Ohio.

Dear Brother:

Yours of February 25th, is received, also, the booklet of the Denver & Rio Grande Railway. As I had charge of mission work in Colorado, New Mexico, Wisconsin, Utah, Wyoming, and Montana for ten years, traveling 25,000 miles a year on horse-back and foot along the present route of the Denver & Rio Grande before it was built, and a number of times since it was built, over the railroad I will have no hesitation in recommending the delegates of the Sabbath School Convention to take the trip over that road. I will be able to send you in time the fullest Sabbath school statistics that have ever come out from Alaska.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education for Alaska.

February 27, [illegible]

Rev. R. G. McNeice,
#1248 Blaine Avenue,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

My dear Doctor:

Yours of the 22nd, as well as your preceding one with blank form of deed, is received. General Eaton and myself think that the blank form of deed forwarded will not accomplish what the trustees desire, and I have been waiting until I could command the time to confer with my legal adviser, and see if he can suggest anything that will better accomplish what is desired.

I have been under unusual pressure for time this winter and it is only now and then that I can get an opportunity to accomplish anything outside of my official work, but will bring it about just as rapidly as possible.

I will be very glad to have Mr. Bailey within consulting distance and will give him what time and assistance it will be possible for me to do.

This is not an answer to your letter, but merely to let you know the reason, if there is some little delay ~~because of it.~~ Concerning the deed.

With kind regards to your family, I remain,

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education for Alaska.

Reindeer for Alaska, 1899.

Bureau of Education

Sheldon Jackson,

Acting Commissioner.

1899				
June.	~~21~~	~~1 chest Russian tea, 216 pounds.~~		~~$15 00~~
"	30	J. I. Tornensis (supplies) Salary end-		134 00
"	"	I. M. Tornensis " ing June 30, '99		108 41
"	"	H. E. Redmeyer " "		52 00
"	"	O. J. Pulk " "		79 47
"	"	Hans A Siri " "		111 66
"	"	Sofie Anderson " "		22 33
"	"	E. Kjellsberg " "		50 00
"	"	O. Paulsem " "		85 06
"	"	R. Dahl " "		25 00
		Total- - - - - - - - - - -		$667 93
			Cr.	
August	1	Proceeds of supplies furnished W.F.Doty, Agt., Gambell Station	$784.00	
		Balance- - - - - - -		116 07
			$784.00	$784.00

Approved: Lovick Pierce,

Acting Commissioner.

Sheldon Jackson

Reindeer for Alaska, 1899.

Johan I. Tornensis,

Acting Commissioner.

899.			
June	30	For services as herder at Eaton Reindeer Station (Port Clarence), Alaska, at a salary of $26.80 per month (payable in whole or part in barter goods) from Feb. 1, 1, 1899, to June 30, 1899, Paid in barter goods,	134 00

Approved: Lovick Pierce,

Acting Commissioner.

Reindeer for Alaska, 1899.

Isak Tornensis,

Acting Commissioner.

399.				
June	30	For services as herder at Eaton Reindeer Station (Port Clarence), Alaska, at a salary of $22.33 per month (payable in part or whole in barter goods), from Feb. 1 to June 30, 1899.		
		Paid in barter goods, of which $3.25 was from Station warehouse and $108.41 from supplies.	111	66

Approved: Lovick Pierce,
Acting Commissioner.

Reindeer for Alaska, 1899.

Ole Johansen Pulk,

899,			
June	30	For services as herder at Eaton Reindeer Station (Port Clarence), Alaska, at a salary of $22.33 per month (payable in part or whole in barter goods), from Feb. 1 to June 30, 1899,	
		Paid in barter goods,	111 66

Approved: Lovick Pierce,
Acting Commissioner.

Reindeer for Alaska, 1899.

Hans A. Siri,

Acting Commissioner.

9.

June 30 For services as herder at Eaton Reindeer Station (Port Clarence), Alaska, at a salary of $22.33 per month (payable in part or whole in barter goods), from Feb. 1 to June 30, 1899,

Paid in barter goods, 111 66

Approved: Lovick Pierce,
Acting Commissioner.

Reindeer for Alaska, 1899.

Acting Commissioner.

89
9.

June 30

Sofie Andersen

(Paid in supplies)

Approved: Lovick Pierce
Acting Commissioner.

Reindeer for Alaska 1899

Acting Commissioner.

899.

June 30

Approved: Lovick Pierce,

Acting Commissioner.

Reindeer for Alaska, 1900.

Sheldon Jackson

			Voucher.	Cr.	
1899.					
June.	21	I chest Russian Tea (216 lbs)	$1)		15 00
July.	14	Barter supplies Lieut. D. H. Jarvis	(2		7 73
"	29	Barter supplies Lieut. H. G. Hamlet	(3)		2 10
August	7	Lieut. D. H. Jarvis	(4)		15 00
"	23	Barter supplies Lieut. H. G. Hamlet	(5)		1 93
"	29	Barter supplies Capt. A. Buhner	(6)		2 34
September	1	Barter supplies Capt. A. Buhner	(7)		4 50
"	"	Barter supplies Lieut. S. M. Landry	(8)		3 00
June	30	Jacob L. Hatta			11 00
"	"	Marit Persdatter Biti (Mrs. A. J. Balto)			53 60
		Balance from 1899 - - - - - - -		$116 07	
1900. January	30	Extra supplies sold at Eaton Station to L. E. Larson ($8.59), P. Berg ($22.55), O. Greiner ($20.58), and S. Josefsen ($7.04) -		58 76	58 63
		Balance- - - - - - - -		$174 83	$174 83

Approved: Lovick Pierce,

Acting Commissioner.

Sheldon Jackson

Reindeer for Alaska, 1900.

Commissioner.

900.

June 30

for year
ending June 30. 1900

(Paid in supplies)M

Approved: Lovick Pierce,

Acting Commissioner.

Reindeer in Alaska, 1901.

Sheldon Jackson

Lovick Pierce

1901.				
May.	22	Drugs for Gambell Reindeer Station		25 oo
"	29	Drugs for Gambell Reindeer Station		110 66
June.	30	Traveling Expenses (E.O.Campbell)		254 70
"	"	O. O. Bahr (salary from supplies)		25 oo
"	"	N. P. Bals "		30.oo
"	"	N. P. Sara "		100 oo
"	"	P. L. Anti "		21 50
"	"	N. Klemetsen "		20 08
"	"	A. Nilima		15 oo
"	"	P. N. Bals "		21 33
"	"	I. A. Bango "		22 92
June	20	McDougal & Southwick, yarn		8 oo
			Cr.	
1902		Balance from 1900	58 63:	
July.	2	From Dr. Lerrigo for supplies From Gambell Reindeer Station	189 12:	
"	29	From Dr. F.H. Gambell for supplies from Eaton Reindeer St.	337 35:	
		Balance- - - - - - -	69 09:	
			$654.19:	$654 19

Approved: Lovick Pierce,
Acting Commissioner.

Sheldon Jackson

Reindeer in Alaska, 1901.

Sheldon Jackson

1.

			Voucher.		
May	22	Drugs, Gambell Reindeer Station	(1)	25	00
"	29	Drugs Gambell Reindeer Station	(2)	110	66
		Total- - - - - - - - - - -		135	66

Paid from supplies/

Approved: Lovick Pierce,
Acting Commissioner.

Sheldon Jackson

Reindeer for Alaska, 1901.

(signed) Lovick Pierce,
Acting Commissioner.

Reindeer for Alaska, 1901.

Commissioner.

Approved: Lovick Pierce,

Acting Commissioner.

Reindeer for Alaska, 1902.

Reindeer for Alaska, 1902.

Sheldon Jackson.

1

		Balance due from fiscal year 1901.		69 09
July	7	Telegram Unalaklik, Voucher	(1)	60
"	8	Geo. Morrill, transportation Sch. LAUREL, St. Michael to Unalaklik for Dr. F.H.Cambell, ATT. Lindseth, A.R. Cheever and Sheldon Jackson	(2)	50 00
"	9	Telegram to Capt. Stanley	(3)	40
"	19	Johan I. Tornensis, clothing	(4)	26 00
August.	9	H.W. Spear, 27 velox prints, report	(5)	2 70
"	15	Hospital cot- - - - - - - - - - - - -		5 00
"	22	Beau Merchantile Co., supplies	(6)	12 25
"	23	Subscription to Nome Nugget	(7)	2 25
"	24	Freight on cot, Nome to Teller	(8)	2 50
"	27	1 set 2-foot wooden type	(9)	4 50
"	"	4 meals Teller for Dr. Campbell and Anti - - - - - - -	(10)	2 00
September	11	Nome Hardware Company, supplies	(11)	10 00
October	28	Dr. R.N. Hawley, 16 photos.	(12)	2 50
"	"	Telegram to New York	(13)	40

Reindeer for Alaska, 1902.

Sheldon Jackson

1.

October 28	Reply to same - - - - - - - - - - -	(14)		1 00
November 1	Telegram to Wm. A. Kjellmann	(15)		21
	Traveling expenses Dr. F.H.Cambell			115 75
	" " Dr.H.O.Campbell			113 00
	Adams Hardware Co., supplies			36 00
	Seattle Hardware Co., supplies			15 79
	Freight, Seattle to Unalaklik			93 00
	I. A. Bango, supplies			8 44
			Cr.	
September 25	Received from N. A. Transportation and Trading Co.		$573.38	
			$573.38	573.38

Approved: Lovick Pierce,

Acting Commissioner.

Sheldon Jackson

573.38

Sheldon Jackson

Reindeer for Alaska, 1902.

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. General Agent, Education
for Alaska.

March 1, [illegible]2.

Mr. William F. Doty,

#20 Alexander Hall,

Princeton, New Jersey.

Dear Sir:

Your's, of the 27th, is received. If your health will allow it I think very favorably of your spending the summer at the Presbyterian Seminary at Winnepeg, Canada. I, also, agree with you that it will be better to save the $10.°° or more that it will cost you to come to Washington, and stand your examination in the western field in October, I think it would be more satisfactory, even if it cost the same money. I am glad to hear that your eyes do not get worse under your studies. I read your two articles in th the New York Evangelist with very great interest and hope that the appeal will reach somebody's eyes and heart who can go there and do work for the Master.

Remember me very kindly to your family in Tahaiti when you write.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education
for Alaska.

P

March 1, 2.

Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co., Publishers,

#372 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Dear Friends:

Much obliged for Annual report of sales for Alaska and the enclosed royalty of $1.35, which is received with thanks.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education
for Alaska.

March 3, [illegible]5

Rev. Samuel W. Reigart, D.D.,

Salisbury, Maryland.

My dear Doctor Reigart:

Enclosed find receipt from the Board of Home Missions for collection taken in your church.

With kind regards to your household, I remain,

Yours truly,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education
for Alaska.

1 Enclosure

[illegible]

Mrs. [illegible] [illegible],
Agricultural [illegible],
Tacoma, Washington.

My dear Mrs. [illegible]:

Your letter of the 25th is received, and contents noted. I hope you may be successful in selling the baskets and robe to the National Museum.

With regard to your book, I have no idea where it is. At your request I wrote a note for some other Alaska curios to Mrs. [illegible] [illegible], perhaps that is the [illegible] you are hunting for. If it is not, I know nothing about it.

Remember me very kindly to your husband, George, and [illegible] Mary.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education
for Alaska.

March 5, [illegible]2

Hon. Francis E. Warren,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Senator:

Permit me to solicit your interest in the enclosed resolution which Senator Teller has promised to try to have attached to some of the bills before Congress.

You will remember Lieutenant Jarvis of the Revenue Cutter Service who made the wonderful trip in the winter of 1898 from the southern portion of Bering Sea to Point Barrow, Alaska, and saved the lives of three or four hundred sailors whose whaling ships had been caught in the ice and were in danger of starvation.

Mr. Jarvis, without his knowledge, was recommended to the President as Collector of Customs in Alaska by the late Secretary Gage and was confirmed by the Senate. Very naturally he [illegible] his position in the Revenue Cutter Service [illegible] the Treasury Department [illegible] his services [illegible]

[illegible]

My [illegible] bill [illegible] to appoint [illegible], he [illegible] not afford to take the position

[illegible] of Congress [illegible] to legalize his

his duties, during his term of service as collector the regular salary of collector instead of his salary as Lieutenant.

I trust that, with your interest in Western affairs, you may see your way clear to assist in securing this important result.

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education
for Alaska.

Provided: That First Lieutenant David H. Jarvis, R.C.S., be authorized to accept the appointment of Collector of Customs for the District of Alaska, to which he has been nominated and confirmed; and to qualify thereunder, and that by so doing he shall not vacate his commission as an officer in the Revenue Cutter Service, but shall forfeit his salary as such while serving as Collector of Customs in and for the District named.

March 5, 2.

Cashier, Merchant"s National Bank,
#42 Wall Street, New York City.

Sir:

Enclosed find Treasury check for Two Thousand Five Hundred Eighty-two and 16/100 ($2,582.16) Dollars, which you will please place to my credit on your books.

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education
for Alaska.

March 5, 2.

Captain W. F. Kilgore, R.C.S.,

Sag Harbor, New York, N. Y.

My dear Captain:

I am very glad to hear that you are on your way East, and hope we shall soon see you in Washington. It will give me pleasure to speak to Captain Shoemaker about your son entering the Revenue Cutter Service. The little that I can do for you will be very gladly done.

With kind regards to Mrs. Kilgore, I remain,

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education
for Alaska.

March 5, 2.

Mr. A. C. Mackintosh,

Haines, Alaska.

Dear Sir:

Wours of February 14th, is received. Please accept thanks for statistics. I received word this morning that the Methodist Missionary Society in New York have returned the Chilcat Mission back to the Presbyterian Missionary Society. Have not yet heard any particulars.

Hooping to see you next summer, I remain,

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education
for Alaska.

March 5, 2.

Rev. D. Nyvall, D.D.,

Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Mr. Nyvall:

Yours, enclosing report on school and mission work in Asaska, is received with many thanks.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education
for Alaska.

(COPY)

Dr. Sheldon Jackson,
Bureau of Education,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of Feb. 4 received last week. I thank you very much for your interest in our affairs. There has been some misunderstanding all around. You speak as if it were only a Reading Room we want to build but we need a house also. Have occupied an Indian house of two rooms for two years, giving all my time energy and money to the uplifting of these Indians and it seems as if a small lot might be granted on which to build a resting-place. The Agent, Mr. Morse, received a letter from the Department which he brought to me in which it was stated "while there is no available unallotted land on the reservation which this missionary society can obtain for these purposes," This is a mistake. The land on this Reservation has never been allotted, and there is available land unclaimed but it is some distance from the village, where most of them live, and is not desirable for a Reading Room site, it would do for one cottage. During the season when the Reading Room is most occupied, it rains almost continuously and it seemed better to me it should be within easy distance of the frequenters.

As things stand it seems to me it would be better to build outside the town and continue to rent a R. Room in the village. Mr. Peterson does not own the land on which we wanted to build, but being desirous for the mission, was willing to obtain the land from a neighbor, build a house thereon and pass it over to me. According to the statement in your letter and also in Mr. Morse's letter we have a very slight hold on the land. In Mr. Morse's it say we can use a small tract "upon the distinct understanding that they will not be disturbed in its occupation so long as they continue to use the land for missionary and educational purposes for the benefit of the Indians."

That is all right, and is as good a title as is mostly gotten among Indians but it goes on to state "such use or occupation is absolutely dependent upon the permission of the Indian."

Now, if the Indian can eject us when he pleases he will soon be incited to do so by some white man as soon as things are in good shape.

In your letter you speak if the Indian "should change his mind he could reclaim the land with building erected upon it by the ladies."

In another place you speak as if this could not be done for twenty-five years.

I do not think Mrs. Ladd would be willing to put up a building when things are so uncertain and we will likely take unclaimed land outside the village and continue to rent a Reading Room. The government granted that before but I was anxious for the sake of the Indians to get a piece in the village. It would benefit them more than us.

"Whatever is, is best" so I am content.

We can do our best work following God's lines and so I always seek for them.

Thanking you again for your great kindness in our behalf I remain

Yours very Sincerely

(signed) Helen W. Clark.

P.S. - Will write the Board to-day and leave the responsibility of deciding to them. - H.W.C.

March 7th 2

Mr H. B. Huntley
Seattle Washington

Dear Sir
Yours of the 1st reached me last-Night too late to get the deed signed & witnessed
I now return you the deed-
Lots 1 to 8 Blk 2 of Pitner's Add to Green Lake are in my deed from Mayor Wood & Sec of "Green Lake & Home Building Gaurantee Co." Seattle Wash

If any one else is claiming them please look it up.

Also pay my taxes & take the amount from the purchase money of the three lots just sold. After paying expenses, send me the balance in exchange on New York -

Very truly yours
Sheldon Jackson

P.

March 10, 1902.

Mr. A. S. Calder,
#337 South Broad Street,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

My dear Mr Calder:

Yours of February 22nd, is received. I presume the bust has been returned to your studio. When you have fixed up the nose please let me know and I will probably come over and see you preparatory to giving an order for the bornzing, and probably at that time can make you the advance that you request.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education
for Alaska.

March 10, 1902.

Rev. C. J. Ryder, D.D.,
American Missionary Association,
Fourth Avenue and 26th Street,
New York City.

My dear Doctor Ryder:

Much obliged for yours of the 6th, giving an abstract of the work at Cape Prince of Wales. Is there no possible chance of getting a minister and his wife to go to the help of Mr. Lopp? As you know Mr. Lopp is threatening to leave each year on account of his children, and it would be very disasterous to leave that important station vacant even a single year. Surely in all the young men that are offering themselves for service in the "volunteer student movement" one ought to be found for so important and interesting a station.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education
for Alaska.

March 10, 2.

Rev. Eugene R. Smith, D.D.,
Methodist Book Rooms,
#150, Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Doctor Smith:

Much obliged for your note of the 3rd with regard to work among the Chilkats being returned to the Presbyterian Mission Board. Kindly send me a couple of copies of the "Gospel in all Lands" when published.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education
for Alaska.

March 10. 2

Northwestern Investment Co
Endicott Building
St Paul Minn

Dear Sir

Enclosed find Coupon Note No 1 of John Hundertmark for One hundred and thirty dollars. When paid please remit me the Money.

I fear the next time I visit St Paul I will be compelled to look up new Agents, as it seems impossible for your Company to send me quarterly statements. You have repeatedly promised that Mrs Jackson & Myself should receive quarterly statements of our affairs, but it is the exception for a statement to be made, unless I am visiting St Paul, or write you specially for it. None was received last July, or October. About the 1st of Nov I was in St Paul & received one. None were sent Jan 1st & Mch 1st when due - Mrs J- wrote you some weeks ago asking about properties but no reply. Also remember that seperate statements are required to each of us -

Very Truly Yours Sheldon Jackson

March 12, 2.

Mrs. Helen Sinclair Robinson,
Menlo~~s~~ Park, California.

My dear Mrs. Robinson:

I now send you a receipt from the Acting Treasurer of the Christian College at Salt Lake City. The immediate future begins to look more encouraging to the friends of higher Christian Education in that region. When anything tangible comes to pass I will write you.

With kind regards to your son and family and their friends, I remain,

Yours truly,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education
for Alaska.

March 12, 2.

Mr. Charles S. Fee,
G. P. & T. Agent, N. P. R.R.,
St. Paul, Minnesota.

Dear Sir:

Please accept thanks for clerical permit N° 3967 over your lines for 1902, also for instructions sent Mr. Nadeau to take care of Mrs. Paul, which will probably not now be needed as a lady in New York interested in missions ~~in New York and Seattle~~, has sent her a pass from Seattle to New York.

We are, however, just as much obliged to you for your courtesy in the matter.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education
for Alaska.

March 12, 2.

Mr. H. C. Olin,
Home Missions,
#156 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Olin:

I enclose you a check just received from the Hanover Church, Wilmington, for traveling expenses which you have already paid.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education
for Alaska.

2 Enclosures

March 14,   2.

Rev. George Alexander, D.D.,

Georgetown, Washington, D. C.

Dear Doctor Alexander:

I am sorry that a severe cold which has affected the bronchial tubes has laid me up in the house. The Doctor forbids my going out, and, consequently, I will be unable to address your Men's Association next Tuesday night.

At #921 G Street you will find Rev. Mr. Bailey, President of Sheldon Jackson College, Salt Lake City, who will probably give your people a very interesting address on Utah you might invite him to give an address.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson
H.
General Agent of Education
for Alaska.

March 14, 2.

Rev. Charles L. Thompson,
Board of Home Missions,
#156 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Doctor Thompson:

As you are probably aware the House of Representatives refused any aid to the Pima Indians. The Committee of the Senate has now under consideration the House Bill and by strong effort it is possible to place upon the Senate bill as an amendment an appropriation for the commencing of a dam for the benefit of the Pima Indians and others but it will require a strong push. The Senator who has stood in the way of any action is Senator Platt of Connecticut.

If you can get any New York men of influence like the Dodges that are acquainted with him you had better make a trip to see and labor with Senator Platt of Connecticut. The whole thing for a year is in great jeopardy , I would, also, urge you at the close of Rev. Mr. Craig's meetings to send him on to Washington for a couple of weeks on this question. The starving and breaking up of that great Christian tribe in Arizona is too much to allow to occur without the most strenuous and presistent exertions.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education for Alaska. H.

March 19 1902

Dr Sheldon Jackson

My dear Doctor Jackson

I told you or wrote you that the mission among the Chilkats had been returned to the Presbyterian Mission Board. I was premature in the announcement. One of the Secretaries told me ~~to~~ it had been done but the formal action of the Board was not taken until yesterday. I enclose the action.

The April Magazine will I trust be ready for mailing the last of next week when copies will be sent you and the cuts returned the following week. I finish my reading of the last page proofs to-morrow.

Yours Sincerely

Eugene R Smith

The Board of Managers of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church at the meeting on March 18 1902 ordered that the mission among the Chilcat Indians at Kluckwan Alaska be transferred to the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions and decided that the agreement between the different Missionary Societies as to the division of the fields in Alaska should be revised, and that notification to that effect should be given to the several Societies.

Eugene R. Smith

March 30 2.

The Rev. C. L. Thompson, D. D.,

156 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

Doctor Jackson, who has been confined to the house by a slight indisposition, wishes me to send you the enclosed letter from the Rev. E. R. Smith regarding a proposed revision of the agreement between the various missionary societies as to the division of fields of work in Alaska.

Doctor Jackson requests that he may be present at any conference regarding this matter.

Kindly return Mr. Smith's letter.

Very respectfully yours,

William Hamilton

Assistant Agent, Education for Alaska.

Enclosure.

March 22 2.

Mrs. G. P. Slade,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mrs. Slade:

I see that you are chairman of the Hospitality Committee of the Woman's Board. I do not know whether that means that you are also in charge of places of entertainment for the next general Assembly? If not and some other one is, please pass my letter over to her. I am trying to arrange my work in Alaska so that I can be present at the next Assembly in New York City, and my wife and daughter will probably accompany me. My object in writing is to secure, before the rush, pleasant board at moderate rates,(if such a thing is known in New york City) and not too far away from the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church in which the Assembly meets. I have been invited by the ladies of the Home Board to speak for them addressing the Assembly, and so feel that I have a little claim on the time of the ladies in looking me up a stopping place.

Is your son Arthur living with you? I have a reindeer Report to send him but have been hesitating, not knowing where I could reach him. Hoping that you are in good health I remain,

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

P

March 22 2.

The Northwestern Investment Company,
Endicott Building,
St. Paul, Minnesota.

Sirs:

Yours enclosing check for John Hundertmark, also yours of March 14th concerning statement, are safely received.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

March 24 2.

Rev. Alexander Sutherland, D. D.,
Methodist Mission Rooms,
Toronto, Canada.

My Dear Brother:

Accept thanks for the 77th Annual Report of your Missionary Society. I greatly treasure these reports received from time to time and hope that you will keep me on your permanent list. If you do not receive in return my Alaska educational and reindeer reports, please drop me a line and I will see why they are not sent.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c. H

March 24 2.

Rev. W. S. Bannerman,
Sitka, Alaska.

My Dear Sir:

I am very much obliged for yours of March 8th with S. S. statistics. It is not too late for a sketch of the Church work in Sitka, so kindly prepare it when you can.

I am very glad that my daughter was so useful in Sitka last summer. My highest ambition for both my daughters is to be active in Christian work. I greatly rejoice in the work at Killisnoo. We stand ready to put a school at that place when we can find the right kind of a teacher. I hope the Presbytery will urge the importance of the place on the Mission Board.

I have just got up from an attack of grippe, bad cold or something else, and my daughter Leslie is coming down with the same trouble. We had the Doctor twice last night swabbing out her throat; we hope, however, that she will be over the worst in a few days.

Captain Kilgore has just arrived in the city; I have not as yet seen him.

With kind regards to your household I remain,

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c. W.

March 24 2.

Mr. James W. Kirk,

Eagle, Alaska.

Dear Sir:

Yours of February 20th giving S. S. statistics is received with thanks. I am very glad that you have been able to establish an Army branch of the Y.M.C.A. at Fort Egbert, as it will give some religious influence at the Post. I will be able to send you one or two sacks of reading matter for your library when navigation opens.

I regret to say that my health will not allow my usual Alaska trip this season and consequently will not have the privilege of visiting you at your home at Eagle.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c. H.

March 24 2.

Mr. B. H. Warner,
916 F. Street, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Brother:

Much obliged for Tracts and Magazines, which will I trust bring comfort and save from temptation many men next winter.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c. W.

March 24 2.

Rev. W. A. Major, D. D.,
417 Queen Anne Avenue,
Seattle, Washington.

Dear Doctor:

Yours of March 14 is received. Since I wrote you Mrs. Paul has been furnished with a pass that takes her from Seattle to New York. I am hoping to remain here until after the General Assembly and possibly all summer. I would not wonder if Doctor Van Dyck~~e~~ should be the next Moderator,---you cannot always tell,however. I hope very much that you will be able to get here about Assembly time.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson
General Agent, &c. W.,

P

March 22 2.

Rev. George Edwards,
1055 North Warren Street,
Helena, Montana.

My dear Brother:

Yours of March 13th is received. It will give me pleasure to comply with your request and send the Synod of Montana my photograph.

Kindly send me a copy of your Historical Sketch when published and enclose bill for the same.

When I reached Montana in 1869 Brother Smith had been gone more than three or four years and there was no organized Presbyterian work in the territory. I organized as you know a few churches and upon my return east went to the Western Theological Seminary, Allegheny, made a call for men and some 15 or 20, offered themselves ~~including yourself~~, for work in Montana. They at once sent in written applications to the Board of Home Missions where through some strange oversight they were pigeon-holed and overlooked and no reply for or against going was ever forwarded to the applicants. Of course they were a disgusted set of young men and I was a disgusted synodical missionary, knowing that without any ministers in Montana I could not hold my churches, and the result was that on my second visit some of them had to be organized over again. However, from those troublesome beginnings a great work has been done and I have often wished for a little leisure to visit the various Montana fields again.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

March 26, 1902.

Miss Jackson,
Matron of Indian School,
Carlisle, Pa.

Dear Madam:

I enclose you a copy of a letter that will speak for itself. I have not yet replied to the letter and may not for several days. In the mean time, however, I wish you would have a full frank talk with the girl; find out if you can what influences are behind her,--whether she is being lead by some of her companions. If she were from a region belonging to that church and had been sent by them I would not say a word; but there are none of that particular church anywhere in the region of this girl's home; all her friends and relatives are in another church and without deciding anything regarding the relative merits of the two churches it would be exceedingly unfortunate for the girl to carry out her present wishes.

After having had a talk with her, kindly write me your impressions.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

(COPY)

Indian School,
Carlisle, Pa.
March 24, 1903.

Dear Dr. Jackson

I am going to write to you this morning. I would like to ask you if you let me join the Catholic Church for I don't belong to any church. I want to go so many times. Well please write to me if you let me go to Catholic Church. I like to be baptize so I can learn more then I go home.

Well I will close from your friend

(signed) Cockiglook

Sheldon Jackson

If you have any special friends on the Military Com^{tee}, particularly sub Com^{tee} No 6, please speak to them in Captain Smead's behalf

S. J.

Sheldon Jackson

MEMORANDA.

A few Laplanders ask from the Government the loan of herds of reindeer.

The Lapps do not care whether the loan is made under the agreement of 1898 with the War Department or a new agreement to be made with the Department of the Interior, provided that they can secure from some source the loan of a herd of reindeer.

If the Lapps are loaned a herd of reindeer by the Department of the Interior through the Bureau of Education, in the place of cash payment of salary for the teaching of apprentices in the care and management of the reindeer, they will waive all claims for a herd under the old agreement with the War Department.

Receiving payment of salary by the loan of reindeer instead of cash the Lapps are willing not only to go to such mission station as may be directed and take the oversight of the herds, teaching apprentices, &c., but are also willing to bind themselves by such limitations as the government may prescribe with regard to the herd loaned them, such for instance that no female deer shall be sold for ------ years except to the government.

There are 3 mission stations, to wit, Teller, Golovin and Unalaklik, where the Norwegian or Swedish languages are spoken by the missionaries, which languages are also understood by the Laplanders. These 3 stations are mission branches of the Lutheran Church with which the Lapps are familiar and of which all of them are baptized members. Of the 5 that now have herds one would be needed at Teller one at Golovin, and 2 at Unalaklik, where they would of course have their own church and, having a language they would understand, they

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This method of paying the Lapps as instructors of Eskimo apprentices by the loan of a herd of reindeer for a term of years would relieve the government of all financial expense regarding them, and would release that much more of the appropriation for the procuring of additional reindeer.

As five of the Lapps have received their loan of reindeer and are needed as instructors, one at Teller, one at Kotzebue, one at Golovin, and two at Eaton (Unalaklik), why will it not save stirring up much trouble to allow them to hold their herds for five years under such limitations as the Department may see fit to place in their agree ments and have them take the oversight during this time over these four mission stations with their herds and apprentices receiving payment for their services by the increase of the herds loaned them in the place of cash salaries?

In future cases if the Department prefers the paying of a certain number of deer per annum to a Lapp teacher in the place of allowing them the increase of 100 head of reindeer, that arrangement can be made in all subsequent cases. Of the 13 Lapps who have served two years and might make a claim for 100 deer, one of them expects to return to Lapland, one of them is old, sick and feeble, and two are dissipated and would not be allowed as instructors. This practically leaves but nine who have a valid claim for the reindeer, and these nine will be needed at the various mission stations already established in Alaska. If it should be necessary (which I do not believe) to secure authorization from Congress for the Department to pay salaries with deer instead of money it can readily be secured in the next appropriation bill.

Approximate cost of the salary of a Lapp teacher by different method of payment.

1st. By loan of Reindeer.

Value of 100 reindee@ $100 = $10,000

Capital of $10,000 at 6% = $600

30 fawns bornand given herders @ $20 = $600

$1200

2nd. By giving 13 reindeer per annum-

13 reindeer @ $100 = $1300

3d. By payment in money,&c.

Salary, rations and clothing one year -------------- $1300

Inasmuch as there are but 13 Laplanders left in Alaska who have a valid claim for a loan of reindeer.

And inasmuch as two of said Lapps are ruled out by habits of intoxication, a third is too old and feeble and a fourth does not wish a loan, as he intends to return to Lapland and open a store, leaving but nine Lapps, who could claim the loan of deer.

And inasmuch as the said nine Lapps are all now in the service of the Bureau of Education as teachers, and are needed for teaching apprentices the care and management of reindeer

And inasmuch as permission to receive their salary in the form of a yearly loan of 100 reindeer rather than in money, rations and clothing as in the past, will make them willing to waive all claims to a loan of reindeer under the War Department contract of 1898.

And inasmuch as payment of salaries by loan of deer is no more expensive than by money -

Therefore the Commissioner of Education is authorized to make said Lapps loans of 100 head of reindeer under such limitations as he shall consider necessary, in compensation of their services as teachers of the apprentices and managers of the herds as the several reindeer stations in Alaska.

April 2 2.

Miss L. Flannigan,
Office "Over Sea and Land", 503, Witherspoon Building,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Madam:

In reply to your questions of March 29th I would say that Dr. Edgar O. Campbell, M. D., and Wife, are at St. Lawrence Island in charge of the mission work as well as the government work. His salary is paid as public school teacher and superintendent of government reindeer station , so that I do not know that he would be classified as a missionary, yet he is doing full mission work as well. I presume that Mrs. Pingrey has sent you a full list of the others in Alaska.

A new mission station has been opened at Kaasan among th Hydah tribe.

If you should have time before going to press to send me the proof of your article on Alaska, I will look it over for you

very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson
General Agent, &c.

April 2 2.

Miss S. Catherine Rue,

Literature Department, Wooman,s Board of
Home Missions,

156 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

My dear Friend:

Yours of March 31st is received and I congratulate you on the successful year you have had in your department.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

April 2,   2.

Miss Cookiglook,
Indian School,
Carlisle, Pa.

My Dear Young Friend:

Your letter of March 24th came while I was sick with "Grip" and made my heart very sorrowful that you wanted to join a church different from the one that your people have in Alaska, and if they knew it, it would make your friends in Alaska feel sorry. All the missionaries that tell your people about Jesus are Christians, and since you left home some of your people have become Christians, and every year more and more of them will become Christians and be baptized by Presbyterian, Lutheran, Methodist or other Christians in Alaska.

Now if you join some other church than that of your own people when you return home you would have no church to attend and your relatives would not like to have you separated from them in a different church.

The Christians at Port Clarence that took you and clothed you and sent you to Carlisle. They gave you into my charge to care for while you are away from home, and therefore it would not be right for me to let you attend another church. While you are in Carlisle I expect you to attend the Presbyterian Church, where if you love Jesus you can be baptized and have a church home. When my sister Mrs. Dr. George Norcross, returns to Carlisle from the South, I will write her to see you and be a mother to you. I will write to Supt.

Allen in a few days and tell him that none of the Eskimo children from Point Barrow and port Clarence, Alaska, are to be allowed while in Carlisle to attend any other church than the Congregational, Lutheran or Presbyterian Churches, to either one of which their friends belong.

When you get older and learn more about Jesus you will thank me for denying your request to join a church different from the church of your own people.

Very truly your friend,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

April 2 2.

Rev. W. H. Logan, D. D.
706 Van Buren Street,
Wilmington, Del.

Dear Brother:

As the Board of Home Missions have paid my expenses through your Presbytery, I forward the check, from the Hanover Church through you, to Mr. Olin, the treasurer, to be credited to that Church.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

Enclosure.

April 3   2.

Mr. Charles Foster,
118 South Seventh Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Sir:-

I wish you would send me 100 copies of "Story of the Gospel school edition, to be placed in the Eskimo and native schools of Alaska.

I enclose Government Vouchers in duplicate to be filled in and signed by yourself. I also enclose you a number of penalty slips which attached to the packages of books will bring them free of postage by mail.

Kindly give us to lowest rates that you can afford, and attend to it as soon as convenient, as I have delayed longer than I should in ordering them.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

Enclosures
12 penalty slips
2 vouchers.

Please bill the books as
100 Copies Supplementary Reading @ 8 = $

P

April 3 2.

Mr. A. S. Calder,
337 South Broad Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

My Dear Mr. Calder:

Since leaving you on Monday I have concluded to have that wart over my left eye entirely eradicated from the Bust which you will please do, before it goes to the Foundry to be cast in bronze.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

P

April 3 2.

Mr. John G. Heid,
Juneau, Alaska.

My Dear Mr. Heid:

I have just signed a recommendation to the President for your appointment as Judge in Alaska. But it is no use whatever unless you come on here and show yourself. The Attorney-general has made the statement that he will not recommend the appointment of any judge to a prominent place that he has not seen and conversed with personally. So that if you really desire the office you must come on here and come prepared to stay a considerable time if necessary. It may not be necessary to stay long and on the other hand it may be. You remember that Governor Sheakley and also Governor Brady were here ~~you know~~ a considerable time and by doing so secured their positions.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

P

April 3 2.

Rev. William L. Ledwith, D. D.,
Librarian Presbyterian Historical Society,
1319 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

My Dear Dr. Ledwith:

Mr. A. S. Calder, a Sculptor of your city, is making a bronze bust of myself for the Presbyterian College at Salt Lake City; this will be done in a few weeks. As the College has no fire-proof building as yet, I have thought that perhaps the Historical Society would be willing to give room to the same for a few months or years until the College has a fire-proof building, when at their request it shall be turned over to them. After conferring with the executive committee or officers of the Society please let me know the result.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education in
Alaska.

Washington , D. C.

six
‸ 6

Sheldon Jackson
United States General Agent of Education
in Alaska

April 3 2.

Mr. Edgar A. Allen,
Acting Superintendent Indian School,
Carlisle, Pa.

My dear Sir:

I was much surprised a week or so ago to receive a letter from one of the Eskimo girls from Port Clarence, asking permission to be baptized in a different church from that with which her friends are connected and different from the Mission that took her up, clothed and cared for her, and sent her to Carlisle for training. In dealing with children from Alaska that have been placed in my care to bring to Carlisle, I have always felt in duty bound to throw them under the influences of the denomination that is at work in the region from which they came, and with which their relatives and friends as they came out of heathism into Christianity will connect themselves. The children from southeast Alaska like Healy Wolf, Willie and Lewis Paul, Patrick Verney, Elizabeth Walker, Lottie Hilton, Hatie and Minnie Kallsen, were sent and their friends are in the Presbyterian Missio The Eskimo children from Point Barrow, Oonaleana and Annie Buck, Coogidlek, Esanetuck, Kolilook, can attend either the Presbyterian, Lutheran or Congregational Churches as you or they may prefer. Those three denominations are at work in their schools of Alaska and their relatives belong to one of the other of these churches.

George Willard, Charles Scott, Willie and Joseph Sheehan, al belong to the Presbyterian list. The children from Unalaska are mixed up between the Methodist and Greek Catholic church, the majority of them being sent at the expense of the Methodist Mission at that place. The children from Wood Island are mixed up between the Greek Catholic and the Baptist churches, as you have had reason to know of late since the Greek Priest wanted to take charge of them. The majority of those from Wood Island however ~~like those from Unalaska~~ were sent by the Baptist mission.

At the bottom of your list I see Jesse Abbott from Juneau; he too belongs to the Presbyterian column having been sent by Mr. Jones. Will you kindly arrange with the Matron or whoever looks after the girls in these matters and see that when they go to the village churches that they are kept in the church with which their friends in Alaska are connected, or to the church that has been at the expense of rescuing them from their former conditions and sending them outside for better opportunities. This seems to me to be the only fair method for all the churches and a method that no one can properly find fault with.

If I do not go to Alaska before Colonel Pratt's return I hope to come to Carlisle and have a fuller talk on these lines.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

April 3 2.

Hon. John W. Foster,
1323 Eighteenth Street,
Washington, D. C.

My dear General:

Your cordial invitation to attend an informal gathering at your residence for the purpose of organizing a Washington Society of the Archaeological Institute of America, is received and I thank you very much for the invitation, as I have been deeply interested in archaeological matters for many years. My work on the frontier for nearly half of a century has helped me to visit the principal historic ruins and cliff dwellers of New Mexico, Arizona and Colorado; thousands of Indian mounds in the Mississippi and Missouri valleys, the ancient Pueblos of New Mexico and Arizona, the cave-dwellers and remnants of the Stone Age, that now exist in Alaska; also many of the ruins of the original Spanish churches planted in Arizona and New Mexico which have greatly increased my interest in antiquarian research. If I were a younger man and had more time it would be a very great pleasure to unite with the organization proposed; but of late years I have felt compelled to leave off one society after another with which I have been connected and concentrate my remaining strength and the means at my disposal in more direct Christian work,---work that will I hope accomplish more for the living. On this account I feel that I must forego taking part in helping launch~~ing~~ the new organization.

If I should not be in the way or intruding, it may be that I may be able to attend your meeting, and thus prove my interest in the success of the new organization.

Again thanking you for your kind invitation, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education in Alaska.

B.T.H.

April 5, 2.

Rev. W. H. Sellick,
Superintendent of Methodist Episcopal
Church in Alaska, Juneau, Alaska.

My dear Brother:

Yours of March 24th is received with reference to a school at Kulkwan.

I greatly sympathize with Brother Sellen and yourself as to the need of a school at that place. However, I probably know a good deal more about those people than yourself or even Brother Sellen as I visited them in 1880 and have often met their leading men since. We have had a large number of their children in the training school at Sitka, also in the earlier days in the training school at Juneau, and a still larger number, in the home that the Presbyterian Church has kept until recently for ~~over~~ twenty years at Haines. Many of those people are accustomed to either place their children in the "home" or move themselves in the winter season to Haines that they might be in school, so that during these years they have not been entirely neglected. They had as good opportunities as many children of white people that are 15 to 20 miles away from a school or church. At the same time if Congress had

(Rev.W.H.S.-2.)

provided the Bureau of Education with sufficient funds we would have long ago placed ~~long ago~~ a school at Kulkwan, but there are a number of larger places that are still without schools because of the lack of funds. Just as soon as funds increase we will establish them and when the larger places are filled we will commence establishing schools at points like Kulkwan.

I think I have already written you that in 1880 the Board of Missions of the Methodist Church at the Book Rooms in New York City agreed with the Secretaries of other protestant denominations for a division of Alaska work for the natives. It was not thought best to have two or three denominations with mission schools and mission work among the same tribes, consequently, after a full discussion, the Methodist Mission Board selected the Aleutian Group of Islands as the special field of mission work; the Baptists took Cook's Inlet and Kodiak and Prince William Sound as their field; the Episcopalians took the Yukon River Valley; the Moravians took the Valley of the Kuskokwim and Nushgak ~~[illegible]~~; the Congregationalists took the neighborhood of Behring Strait, which division of fields has worked very nicely.

Latterly the Episcopalians have repudiated the arrangement, but I do not think that any of the other protestant churches have any desire to do so. The present Secretaries of the Methodist Missionary Society in New York have expressed a desire for a new distribution of fields, and if they desire more work for their church there is still abundant room. There is a very large population of Eskimos in the Delta of the Yukon that no denomination is paying any attention to and that could be made tributary to the Methodist work on the Aleutian Islands. The work is Southeast Alaska was given and properly belongs to the Presbytarian Church as they were on the ground in 1877 and have spent more money in missions in Alaska than any three other protestant churches combined. I think, when the case is understood by your Board, that they will withdraw from Kulkwan. Some of the natives that Mr. Sellem has taken into the Methodist Church at Klukwan ~~Kulkwan~~ had previously beem baptized and received into the Presbyterian Church. at Haines I do not think that the Methodist body would approve of that, and yet it is liable to happen when two missions are established among the same people.

The plan which was inaugurated in Alaska in 1880 I am glad to say is now being carried out by the protestant churches in establishing missions in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands. By mutual understandings each denomination which wishes to work takes a different section of the country from the others. This arrangement, of course, only has reference to the native population. Where white people have settled as at Juneau and Sitka Skagway &c ~~any~~ and all denominations have a perfect right to enter in and work. I have been somewhat surprised that the Methodists, that are a pioneer body, have kept out of Nome where they have a large number of communicants belonging to the Methodist Church; also Rampart, and some of the larger mining settlements of the Yukon Valley. Large settlements of white men are springing up on Kotzebue Sound where, so far as I know, no protestant church is at work for the whites. The Quakers have a mission for the Eskimo on that Sound.

Hoping some day to have the privilege of your acquaintance, I remain

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, Education for Alaska.

B.T.H.

April 5, 2.

Mr. John G. Heid,

Juneau, Alaska.

Dear Sir:

I enclose you a communication from the Attorney General which will speak for itself.

Hoping you are all well I remain

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, Education for Alaska.

(Enclosure.)

P

B.T.H.

April 7th, 2

Northwestern Investment Company,

Endicott Building, St. Paul, Minn.

Dear Sirs:

Yours of April 4th is received. In reply I would say that it is so long since I saw the building referred to that I have not the least idea concerning it, so that the offer had better wait for Mr. Cochran's return.

I also received yours with report several days ago, but have been sick part of the time and out of the City part of the time, which has prevented the acknowledgment of the same.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, Education for Alaska.

227

April 9 2.

Mr. M. Healey Wolf,
Indian School,
Carlisle, Pennsylvania.

My dear Healey:

Yours was received several days ago and I now send you my check for six dollars ($6.00) for the tuition for March.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

Enclosure.

April 9 2.

Mrs. James G. Craighead,
127 Walnut Street,
Harrisburg, Pa.

My dear Mrs. Craighead:

It gives me pleasure to send you my check for $23.33 which is due you on the Doty account. I have just received it from the salary of an Alaska teacher.

The ivory which was turned over to me on Doty's account has not yet been sold in San Francisco, consequently there will be at least one more payment to be made in the future on his debt.

Please remember me very kindly to your daughter. Hoping that you are both enjoying good health, I remain

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

Enclosure.

April 10 2.

Mr. Marion Lawrence,
Toledo, Ohio.

My Dear Brother:

Yours of "April 10" (Postmarked April 8th) is received. Quick mail between Toledo and Washington!

I am very glad that you keep prodding me up for statistics, but I think that you will get them in by the first of June. I am receiving every few mails a new report from far away stations in Alaska and will be able to give you the best report ever sent out from Alaska, although it will not be entirely complete. Then again just now we are getting out our annual supplies for the schools and work in Alaska, which engrosses my entire time.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

April 10 2.

Rev. Charles L. Thompson, D.D.,
Secretary, Board of Home Missions,
156 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

My Dear Dr. Thompson:

Your letter of the 9th enclosing a letter from Dr. McAfee concerning Mr. Arch Law as teacher for Kaasan is received. He hardly fills the bill, as in addition to teacher I wanted also a preacher for Sabbath, unless the Board will put in a preacher separate from the teacher. The place, however, is so small it seems to me that we ought at least for the first few years to combine the teacher and preacher in one person. With your permission I will hold the letter of Mr. McAfee until I see you at the rooms (D.V.) next Tuesday when we can talk it over. I think if Mr. Law is not the man we need for Kaasan he may be able to fill some other school in southeast Alaska where I will gladly place him. He has many traits for usefulness which I admire.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

April 10 2.

Mrs. G. P. Slade,
50 East 69th Street,
New York City.

My Dear Mrs. Slade:

It has now been definitely determined that I will not need to go to Alaska this spring, consequently I accept your kind invitation to my wife, daughter and self to be your guests during the General Assembly. I will write you a day or two in advance, of the train we will take from Washington and as near the hour as possible of our arrival at the house. It is probable that we will want to remain until after the reception which the Social Union or Alliance will give the General Assembly; I think it is on the evening of the 22nd.

It is very kind in you to give us such a cordial invitation - May the Lord reward you.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

Washington D.C. Apr 10 2

Minn Loan & Trust Co
Minneapolis Minn

Dear Sir

Since my wife wrote you a day or so ago, she has found out that she needs ~~the~~ in Washington the ~~H~~ $5000 which has been paid on the Helen Woodward note.

~~At the~~ When she first received your notice that the $5000 note of H Woodward would be paid, she was willing to reinvest in the Sarderson note, and so wrote you. But when she came to go over her plans more carfully, she found that she needed the money here. And therefore telegraphed you declining the loan, and requesting you to mail her New York Exchange for the principal ($5000) and interest less your charges.

Very Truly Yours
Sheldon Jackson

April 10 2.

The Charles Foster Publishing Company,
716 Sansom Street,
Philadelphia, pa.

Sirs:

Yours of April 4th is received, also the 100 copies of "Story of the Gospel". Much obliged to you for giving us the lowest wholesale rate on the same. The books have already started for their distant field of usefulness in Alaska. Another year possibly we may want the larger book - "The Story of the Bible" for a similar purpose.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

April 10 2.

Miss Cookiglook,
Indian School,
Carlisle, Pennsylvania.

My dear young Friend:

Your letter of April 3rd was duly received and gave me much pleasure. It is a great deal better for you to united with the same church that your friends belong to. And when Dr. Norcross comes to my house this week on his way to Carlisle, I will talk to him about you and Coogidlore. I want you when he gets home to have a talk with him and tell him that you wish to be baptized and join the church.

I mail a book "The Story of the Gospel" which is for all the girls from Port Clarence + Pt Barrow to read, and when you go home you can take it with you. I will send another for the girls that came from Unalaska and Kodiak, and another for the girls and boys that came from Southeast Alaska. After you have read it all you want to it will be nice to loan it to some of the other girls of the school.

Praying that the Lord by His Holy Spirit will guide you and cause you to see Jesus as your Saviour, I remain

Very truly your friend,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

Enclosure

April 10 2.

Miss Lucille Flannigan,
Room 503 Witherspoon Building,
Philadelphia, Pa.

My dear Miss Flannigan:

Yours of yesterday received. With regard to St. Lawrence Island the Woman's Board owns the building and the work is their mission work. The Missionaries, however, have from the beginning been employed as government teachers and receive their pay from the government for teaching, so that really the Women have had no missionary there,--- the teachers have all been Christian people and have given all their time outside of the school to mission work.

I will during the day carefully look over the memoranda and return it to you in this letter.

Under Point Barrow you can say that it is not only the most northern land of the United States but the most northern land of the North American Continent,---if by continent we understand the mainland and not the islands which north of Canada extend towards the North Pole. Point Barrow is the third northernmost mission station in the world. On the Coast of Greenland Denmark has a church mission at Upernavik+ and the Russian Greek Church is said to have a mission on ~~the~~ Nova Zembla island.

After looking over your notes I may write a supplement to this letter.

Very truly yours,
Sheldon Jackson

Enclosure

There are no villages in Alaska with the names of Hydah or Chilcat. They are the names of tribes that cover an area as large as New Jersey. Kasaan, Klawock, Jackson are the villages of the Hydah tribe.

Upernavik, 20 Miles North of Barrow

April 12 1902

First National Bank
Seattle Wash

I release claim against Seventeen hundred twenty five dollars assigned to me May fourth ~~by~~ Nineteen hundred ~~by~~ by Ole Krogh

Sheldon Jackson
General Agent

~~Official~~ Official
Collect Government rate

April 12 2.

Mr. F. W. Matteson,
Depot Quartermaster's Office,
War Department, Washington, D. C.

My Dear Mr. Matteson:

Your note of April 11th answering my question of April 10th is received and I thank you very much for your trouble.

Truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

April 14 2.

Hon. Sanford B. Dole,
Albany Annex to Richmond Hotel,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Governor:

I regret that circumstances have prevented me from paying my respects to you since your arrival in the city.

The Men's Society of the Church of the Covenant hold their monthly meeting in the Lecture Room of the Church on Tuesday evening, April 15th. at 8. O'Clock The address is on political "conventions, campaigns and candidates." I have thought that perhaps yourself and Mr. Thurston might find it of interest to attend, as you have been so long on the outside that it will be pleasant to hear the inside of some of the noted conventions of the country. But whether the subject of the address appeals to you or not, you will meet very many of the leading Christian men of the city and will be able to make many acquaintances that will be of assistance to you and to the good government in Hawaii I regret that a previous engagement compels me to be in New York City but if you will kindly present the enclosed card and when you reach the Room inquire for the Hon. Stanton J. Peele, Justice of the Court of Claims, with whom you are already acquainted, he will take pleasur in introducing you to various parties. If you have no previous engagement I think you will find it an enjoyable evening.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education in Alaska.

P.S. Please hand the enclosed invitation to Mr. Thurston, as I do not know his city address.

Enclosures.

April 14 2.

Mr. Lorin A. Thurston,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Thurston:

Welcome back to the city. I write to say that the Men's Society of the Church of the Covenant will hold their meeting in the Lecture Room of the Church on Tuesday evening, April 15th. at 8. o'clock The address is on political "conventions, campaigns and candidates." I have thought yourself and Governor Dole might find it of interest to attend, as you have been so long on the outside you might wish to hear of the inside of some of the conventions of the country. But whether the subject of the address appeals to you or not you will meet there many of the leading Christian men of the city and will be able to make many acquaintances that will be of assistance to you and to good government in Hawaii. I regret that a prevoous engagement compels me to be in New York City, but if you will kindly present the enclosed card, and when you reach the Room inquire for Hon. Stanton J. Peels, Justice of the Court of Claims, he will take pleasure in introducing you to various parties. If you have no previous engagement, I think you will find it an enjoyable evening.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

Enclosure.

SUGGESTIONS TO ALASKA MIIDIONARIES CONCERNING NATIVE HERDERS.

The United States Bureau of Education for the purpose of benefitting, elevating, and assisting to self-support the natives of Alaska, and securing from the several missions that have been loaned reindeer uniformity of action in the employment and instruction of native herders, makes the following suggestions.

First, That promising young natives be selected by the missionaries and encouraged to become apprentices for a period of five years in learning the care and management of reindeer.

Second, for their encouragement at the expiration of each year of the five years of apprenticeship each native apprentice be loaned two female deer. If any apprentice shall leave the herd before the expiration of the five years apprenticeship he shall forfeit the deer and their increase, if the general superintendent and local superintendent shall judge that his reasons are not sufficient for such action. That at any time during the apprenticeship, the local superintendent has power to remove any herder if the cause for removal is deemed to be just by the general superintendent.

Third, At the close of the apprenticeship, if the herder has been faithful and gives promise of making a good deer man, then the deer that have been loaned him (together with the increase) with a sufficient number of deer from the Government or Mission herd as shall make the whole number fifty, shall be loaned him for a period of twenty years from the close of his apprenticeship, but only upon and in consideration of the following agreements and limitations.

1. During the period of twenty years from the date of this new loan the herder agrees not to sell, exchange, give, kill or in any way dispose of any female deer, except to the Government. The herder can, however, during this second loan dispose of male reindeer for the support of his family, upon the written approval in duplicate of the local superintendent.

2. The herder further agrees that in the case of his death before the expiration of the said twenty years, the herd shall return to the Government or Mission for redistribution to his heirs provided in the judgment of the superintendent and local superintendent any of the said heirs have the requisite skill and knowledge to manage them.

If none of the said heirs have the requisite skill to manage the herd properly, but manifest a desire to learn, then the herd shall be kept for them until they learn, when the herd with half the increase shall be returned to said heir or heirs. The other half of the increase being retained by the Government or Mission which has had charge of the herd.

In case there is no heir competent to take charge of the herd, or that cares to learn, then the superintendent and local superintendent shall redistribute the herd, making as far as possible, suitable provision for the widow and children of the deceased and for his parents if dependent upon him for a living.

3. During the twenty years of probation each native herder shall be under the control of the local mission.

4. If a disagreement shall arise between a herder and his local superintendent, the matter shall be submitted to the general superintendent (or some one selected by him to act in his stead) for arbitration, and an appeal can be taken from the general superintendent to the United States Commissioner of Education, or in case of a mission to the general society to which the mission belongs.

5. The herder shall agree to make an annual report (or furnish information to the local superintendent, in order that he may make an annual report) of said herd to the General Agent of Education in Alaska, of all things of interest pertaining to the herd and allow at any time inspection of the herd by the General Superintendent or such other official as shall be designated by the Government.

6. If any of the conditions or agreements above written are violated by said herder, the Missionary in charge at his discretion can take charge of the herd of said herder, until the next visit of the General Agent of Education in Alaska, or his deputy, when a hearing shall be given to all parties interested, and a decision rendered by the Agent or his deputy.

If the action of the Missionary is approved by the said General Agent or his deputy, then the herd with all its increase shall return to the Missionary Society which loaned the original herd.

7. If this agreement with its conditions and limitations is faithfully complied with by the said herder then all and every reindeer in his charge, including living fawns born to the same, at the expiration of the twenty years shall become his private property to be disposed of as he sees fit, and shall thereafter be freed from all the conditions and limitations of the within agreement.

Dr. EDGAR O. CAMPBELL, M. D.,
Gambell, St. Lawrence Island.

--

By Sheldon Jackson, D.D.

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In May 1897, Mr. and Mrs. V. C. Gambell and child, while returning to their field of labor on St. Lawrence Island, Bering Sea, were lost at sea in the foundering of the schooner "Jane Grey" upon which they had taken passage.

As it was too late in the season to secure another missionary for that place I transferred Mr. W. F. Doty, teacher at Eaton Reindeer Station, to St. Lawrence Island and left him in charge during 1898 and the spring of 1899. In 1899 ~~as a temporary shift~~ he was relieved by Dr. P.H.J.Lerrigo, who had originally been sent to Alaska as a physician at one of the reindeer stations. These, however, were temporary supplies, and during the two years of their service I tried in many directions to find a suitable missionary and wife who would be willing to go and devote themselves permanently to the civilization and christianization of the people of that island. After failing in many efforts it occurred to me to write to the secretaries of the Board of Foreign Missions and see if they did not have some suitable person on their list whom they themselves could not send into the field. I had seen so many statements of the very large number of young people who had in connection with the "students' ~~of the~~ volunteer movement" expressed their willingness to go as missionaries that I assumed the foreign board would have a larger number of applicants for missions than the church would furnish them funds to support.

Dr. Halsey very kindly replied that they had no large surplus of suitable missionaries offering, yet they would scan their list and let me know the result. Shortly afterwards I received a letter from him stating that at Goleta Santa Barbara County, California, was a Physician, Dr. E. O. Campbell, who had for ~~some~~ seven years been preparing himself to become a medical missionary,— that Dr. Campbell had his mind fixed on Siam, and had offered himself to the Board of Foreign Missions to be sent to that kingdom.— but that the Board had no fund pledged for his support and it was doubtful if he could be sent,--- adding that if I could secure him for the Alaska work the Foreign Board would release him from any obligations to them.

I at once wrote to Dr. Campbell with regard to the conditions at St. Lawrence Island and the urgent need for some one to take up the work of Mr. & Mrs. Gambell. Upon the receipt of my letter he ~~at~~ promptly ~~once~~ telegraphed his willingness to go. He was appointed and arrangements commenced for his departure for Alaska. Some two or three weeks afterwards, having failed to notify the Foreign Board that Dr. Campbell would go to Alaska, they secured the means by which he could be sent to Siam, and notified him that they would send him. He at once wrote me a long letter, asking for a release from his Alaskan engagement, in order that he might be sent to Siam, the field of his choice, and the field for which he had been especially preparing himself.

As there was no time to secure any other missionary for Alaska I telegraphed him that it was too late, and that I would expect him to go to St. Lawrence Island as he had agreed.

Thinking it over in my mind, however, I began to fear that I had made a mistake in not releasing him, for the reason that when he arrived at St. Lawrence Island and saw only a few hundred people, that he could reach, that his mind would naturally turn to the millions in Siam and feeling disappointed with his new field, would become dissatisfied and leave at the close of the first year. I then sat down and wrote him that under the circumstances I would not hold him to his engagement to go to Alaska; and in closing the letter probably gave expression to the great sorrow I felt in being compelled to leave the people of St. Lawrence Island another year without some one to labor for their salvation.

A quick response was received to this letter, in which Dr. and Mrs. Campbell expressed themselves with unconscious heroism as anxious to go to St. Lawrence Island, reasoning that the Lord had shut the door to Siam and opened the door to St. Lawrence Island, and when they had made their choice to enter the open door then the other door was opened. They felt it to be the indication of Providence that the Lord would equally bless them at St. Lawrence Island.

The station and principal village on St. Lawrence Island has been named "Gambell" after the missionaries who sacrificed their lives for the redemption of its people.

Gambell, like Point Barrow has practically but one mail or communication with the outside world a year, and its missionaries in their isolation need the blessing that comes from the prayers of God's people whose substitute they are in that far off out-of-the-world field.

Memoranda

Of the Introduction of Domestic Reindeer into Alaska,

With some of the Results.

by

Sheldon Jackson, General Agent of Education
in Alaska.

In the spring of 1890 I was sent by the Commissioner of Education with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, to Arctic and sub-Arctic Alaska for the purpose of establishing schools among the Eskimo people of that region. Arriving at my destination I found the people in a semi-starving condition; the whales, walrus and seal that had so abundantly supplied their ancestors had been largely killed off or frightened away by the persistent hunting of the whalers ~~for 50 years previous~~ Since 1840. Owing to the destruction and scarcety of food they were rapidly decreasing in numbers. At Point Barrow the death rate to the birth rate was as fifteen to one, which meant only a few years of existence to them, as a people. In this unexpected state of affairs it seemed scarcely worth while to establish schools for a race dying out so rapidly. The condition of affairs coused much discussion among the Officers of the ship, and I was urged to return to Washington and appeal through the Secretary of the Interior to Congress for an appropriation to feed the Eskimo. But remembering the demoralization and bad results that followed the feeding of the Indians on the plains and in the Rocky Mountains, I refused to be a party to secure such an appropriation.

The same summer the Captain of the "Bear" had been instructed to proceed to Siberia and pay a certaib tribe of Ko[illegible]iaks $1000 worth of presents which had been voted to them by Congress in return for having fed and cared for some shipwrecked whalers that had spent a winter with them. At the gathering for the distribution of presents I saw a large number of the natives in Siberia who appeared well fed and hearty, although of the same grade of barbarism as the natives on the adjoining coast of Alaska. In looking about for the cause of the difference in the condition of the two races I found that it was due to the fact that the natives of Siberia had large herds of domestic reindeer which they used for the support of their families, largely in the same way as the ranchmen of the plains use their herds of cattle. I at once remarked, "This solves the problem. I will report to the Secretary of the Interior the advisability of procuring reindeer in Siberia, transport them to Alaska and make them the industrial department of the schools to be established, in order that the rising generation of Eskimo young men might be trained to the raising, management and care of reindeer. This change would raise them a step in the scale of civilization from the condition of mere hunters and fishermen to that of herders and owners of property. The increase of their deer would always furnish them with their meat, their clothing and their transportation, and satisfy their simple wants."

Returning to Washington , although the proposition received the approval of the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Education, and a request was made to Congress for an appropriation, nothing was done. Upon the failure to secure an appropriation from Congress an appeal was placed in the newspapers of Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Chicago, stating the condition and asking for a gift of money to try the reindeer experiment. In response to these appeals something over $2,000 was sent to the Bureau of Education, which was placed in the hands of the disbursing officer of the Interior Department for disbursement in the usual way.

With this money sixteen reindeer were purchased in the summer of 1891 as an experiment to show that they could be purchased, transported and safely landed in Alaska. There being no arrangement made for herding these deer they were turned loose on Unalaska Island where they are running wild in the mountains ~~of that island~~.

In 1892, 171 reindeer were purchased in Siberia and transported to Alaska and the first herd commenced at a station selected by myself on Port Clarence Bay, and named the Teller Reindeer Station.

In 1893 Congress appropriated $6,000 for the furtherance of this experiment and from that date to this have appropriated in the aggregate $133,000. With this sum 1,494 reindeer have been purchased in Siberia and 4.452 fawns born in Alaska, making on July 1, 1901, 4,164 living reindeer, Approximately valued at from 300,000 to $416,400. These reindeer have largely been loaned to the various religious societies doing work throughout northern Alaska, and given to Eskimo young men that have served a five years apprenticeship; so that the larger portion of the reindeer are in the hands of private parties.

In addition to the increase of reindeer 33 Eskimo young men have been taken into the herds and during a five years apprenticeship have been taught the management and care and raising of reindeer. Mainly from these, who have served a five years apprenticeship, 28 have herds of their own and are supporting themselves and families in comfort from the increase of their herds. There are at present from 19 to 25 apprentices with the herds

In addition to the development of a new industry in Alaska, the increase of the wealth of the country and the raising of so many of the native people into a higher scale of civilization, the introduction of reindeer has also improved the facilities of the miners and prospectors that in the last few years have been attracted to that country by its valuable mineral interests. The first regular mail route established by the government to a point north of the Arctic

Circle had its terminus at Kotzebue. This contract was ~~carried~~ fulfilled & the mail carried by reindeer teams. During the winter of 1899 and 1900 the mail contract between Eaton Reindeer Station and Nome was given to Mr. William A. Kjellmann and the service performed with reindeer teams. An effort had been made the preceding year to carry a mail with dogs to Nome which had been a failure and was very irregular in its trips; the same has been true since 1891, but the winter in which it was carried by reindeer the mail reached Nome with almost the regularity of a railroad train, which it had never done before or since it was carried by the reindeer.

In the fall of 1898 word was received that 8 ships engaged in the whale trade had been caught in the ice in the neighborhood of Point Barrow and would be unable to release themselves. It was further reported that the ships had but about three months provisions for their officers and crews, aggregating 275 men; further, that they could not get relief before August of the following year(months). In response to the boards of trade and chambers of commerce of San Francisco, Seattle, Portland and Tacoma, the Cabinet conferenced with regard to the possible plans of relief, and it was found that the only practicable as well as the only possible method of getting relief to the ice-imprisoned whalers was by means of reindeer herds in the neighborhood of Bering Straits; that the herds could be driven across that unknown arctic region in the midst of the acrtic night, and upon their arrival at Point Barrow could be killed and their flesh issued as rations, and their skins furnish needed clothing.

Lieutenant D. H. Jarvis, of the Revenue Cutter Service, was placed in command of the expedition. Borrowing the herds of reindeer at Cape Rodney and Cape Prince of Wales, aggregating 448 deer, he led his party across the country (700 miles) through a region largely unknown and saved the lives of the 275 whalers.

In December 1900, the War Department had north of St. Michael three construction parties aggregating about 110 Officers and enlisted men engaged in the work of building a military telegraph line between Unalaklik and Koltag on the Yukon River. As the winter storms came on one after another all work had to be suspended; rations began to fail, and mule transportation gave out. Even where the soldiers shovelled a train through the deep snow the mules marked their course by blood from their legs cut by the icy crust on the snow. In this emergency General Randall, in command of the Military Department of Alaska requested Dr. Gambell, superintendent of the reindeer station at Eaton to go to the relief of the military. Accordingly Dr. Gambell taking with him 33 deer trained to harness with necessary sleds and drivers, went to the relief of the troops. They were found in camp 18 miles west of Koltag and with their camp equipage were brought through the deep snow to a new camp established near Old Man's Mountain. The troops being left in a place of safety the deer teams were sent to St. Michael for the transportation both of provisions for the men and telegraphic supplies for the work.

In the saving of valuable lives in these two expeditions alone the reindeer enterprise has more than justified the outlay in procuring and establishing them in Alaska.

During the past year the reindeer have played an important part in transportation in Alaska. In addition to rescuing two detachments of United States troops ~~in~~ and bringing them through an Arctic wilderness to a Point of safety, a portion of the herd was engaged in transporting supplies for the military telegraph line being erected in that country by the government. Reindeer teams were also employed to transport a military expedition from Nome to Kotzebue Sound under the Arctic Circle to relieve the reported destitution of the natives in that section.

A number of reindeer in the private herds were hired to miners and prospectors for the transportation of supplies. As the number of available reindeer for transportation purposes increase in Alaska they will commence more and more to take the place of dogs used in the past for carrying. In eastern Siberia many thousand reindeer are used in winter for the transporting and distribution of tea throughout that region. During the last five years the Russian government has substituted the use of reindeer in the place of horses for the distribution of supplies to their penal colonies on the Kolima River. They emply some 2500 reindeer for this purpose and the saving in expense to the government by using reindeer instead of horses is $60,000 a year.

Continued on page 260

S.T.H.

April 18, 2.

Minnesota Loan and Trust Company,

Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Dear Sirs:

Your favor of April 12th is received and contents noted.

Much obliged for your prompt remittance to my wife

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, Education for Alaska.

I am seriously thinking of asking Your Company to take Charge of my Saint Paul property.

B.T.H.

April 18, 2.

Mrs. D. F. Finks,
73 Carlton Street,
East Orange, N. J.

My dear Friend:

I send you a short statement concerning Dr. E. O. Campbell, in accordance with your request. I do not know whether it is just the thing that you wanted or not. It does not suit me. My mind seems to be too fagged out for clear, plain writing. You are at liberty to change it in any respect that you see fit.

Kind regards to the family.

Yours very truly,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, Education for Alaska.

April 18 2.

Mr. Marion Lawrence,
Toledo, Ohio.

Dear Sir:

Your circular of April 16th is received, asking for a list of the Sabbath School workers in Alaska who are devoting part or full time under pay? In reply I would state that we have no such workers in Alaska. Every missionary in that country includes Sabbath School work as a portion of his regular mission work for which he is paid by the missionary society of the church with which he is connected.

Very truly Yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

April 19 [illegible] 2.

Messrs. S. Foster & Co.,
26 California Street,
San Francisco, Cal.

Dear Sirs:

I would like this year to have all the government supplies insured, and you will incorporate the amount of the insurance in the bill, distributed among a number of the articles so that the bill, when it reaches the Treasury Department will not have any direct charge for insurance, but you will be able to get your insurance out of the bill just the same.

The contracts for Capt. Nelson for freight, signed by the Commissioner of Education will probably be mailed to you on Monday next.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

B.T.H.

April 19, 2.

Rev. G. S. Clevenger,
Pastor, Baptist Church,
Skagway, Alaska.

Reverend and Dear Sir:

Please accept my thanks for a copy of the Sabbath School report of your church, just received.

Yours very truly,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, Education for Alaska.

B.T.H.

April 19, 2.

Rev. Norman B. Harrison,
Skagway, Alaska.

Dear Brother:

Yours, enclosing Sabbath School statistics of your own and of the St. Marks Catholic Church, is received with many thanks. The Episcopal report and Baptist report from your City are already here. If there are any others I hope you will stir them up as I would like to make the best report possible from Alaska.

Dr. Thompson tells me that you are coming out for a vacation. I hope if you are in Washington you will let me know.

Remember me very kindly to Mrs. Harrison.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, Education for Alaska.

B.T.H.

April 19, [illegible] 2.

Dr. Francis H. Gambell, M. D.,
Winfield, Iowa.

My dear Dr. Gambell:

Please let me know where I can return to you the reindeer station account book. It has recently been audited by a committee of the Board of Education and some 47 mistakes found, largely in adding. I would like to send the book to you with the notes of the committee for you to look over yourself and either correct or explain. I do not know whether you kept the books or whether they were kept by your assistants, Messrs. Lindseth or Willard. I will mail the book to you without expense and if you cannot mail it back to us with Government penalty slip, you can send it by ex--press, charges to be collected at this end of the route.

Hoping that you will find a field for the practice of your profession that suits you, I remain

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, Education for Alaska.

Continued from page 252

A number of reindeer in the private herds were hired to miners and prospectors for the transportation of supplies. As the number of available reindeer for transportation purposes increased in Alaska they will commence more and more to take the place of dogs used in the past for carrying. In eastern Siberia many thousand reindeer are used in winter for transporting and distributing tea throughout that region. During the last five years the Russian Government has substituted the use of reindeer in the place of horses for the distribution of supplies to their penal colonies on the Kolima River. They employ some 2500 reindeer for this purpose and the saving in expense to the government by using reindeer instead of horses is $60,000 a pear.

RESOME.

Appropriated by Congress 1893-1901	....	$133,000
Reindeer in Herds	1901 4164 @ 75. = ...	$312,300

In 1897 the reindeer rescued from starvation or scurvy 275 Whalers at Point Barrow.

In 1901 Reindeer rescued 110 Officers and men of the U. S. Army in Alaska.

In 1897 Congress appropriated $200,000 to relieve destitute Miners in the Yukon Valley, Alaska.

In 1898 The relief of 275 Whalers at Point Barrow cost the Government over $100,000.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

Affiliated Colleges,			5
" Academies,			15
" High Schools, Chicago,		17	
"	Illinois,	23	
"	California,	1	
"	Colorado,	5	
"	Indiana,	7	
"	Iowa,	9	
"	Kansas,	3	
"	Kentucky,	2	
"	Michigan,	5	
"	Minnesota,	5	
"	Missouri,	4	
"	Nebraska,	2	
"	Ohio,	5	
"	Pennsylvania,	2	
"	Wisconsin,	6	96
			116

April 24, 2.

Mr. H. B. Huntley,
Haller Building,
Seattle, Washington.

Dear Sir:

Yours of April 17th inquiring whether I were living or not, is received. I do not wonder at the inquiry. Your letter of March 19th with remittance came all right, but at the time I was suffering with bronchial grip, I think in bed. My sickness piled up so much work at the office that I commenced it before I was strong enough and consequently delayed from day to day replying to your letter; but it was not forgotten however, for I have thought of it every night in my bed. However I am much obliged to you for the sale and hope you may succeed in making many more, for I am in need of money this summer. I am not in a situation to invest in acre lots in Seattle at present.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, Ed.

When you receive the tax Receipts please mail them to me

Washington D.C. Apr 24 2

Mr W B T. Keyser
Cashier Merchants' National Bank
New York City

Sir

Enclosed find Check No W 12559 of the B^{d} of H. M. of the Pres Ch in the U.S. a for Five hundred dollars (\$500^{00}) Which please place to my credit on your books

Very Truly Yours
Sheldon Jackson

B.T.H.

April 25, 2.

Rev. R. G. McNiece, D. D.,
1248 Blaine Avenue,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

Dear Dr. McNiece:

My wife and self have this afternoon signed the release of name to the college, which I will hand to President Bailey next time I see him.

I am very glad to hear that Mrs. McNiece and Mrs. Ferry and daughter are coming East to attend the General Assembly and will spend a few days in Washington. We shall expect Mrs. McNiece to come to our house and be our guest during her stay in Washington, and I am only sorry that we have not additional room for Mrs. Ferry and daughter; but if they will let me know what kind of hotel or accommodations they wish I will make arrangements for them and meet them at the train.

With kind regards to your family, I remain

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, Education for Alaska.

[illegible] 13th day of May, A. D. 1895, Rev. Sheldon Jackson [illegible], of [illegible] District of Columbia, did make in writing to that certain ecclesiastical body or association known as the Presbytery of Utah an offer to donate to a corporation to be formed for educational purposes the sum of Fifty Thousand Dollars ($50,000) the same to be paid as soon as [illegible] should be able to dispose of real property in Washington, District of Columbia of the value of said sum and upon certain conditions in said writing made and set forth, one of which said conditions was that the corporation to be formed for the purpose of [illegible] erty so [illegible] donated by him and to carry on the educational work contemplated [illegible] said offer should be named and should continue to be known as [illegible] Jackson College"; and

Whereas, in said written offer it was further stipulated that [illegible] after said corporation so named [illegible] formed and the property donated the said condition should be [illegible] the said property would be forfeited to the Presbyterian Board [illegible] Academies [illegible] Presbyterian Church of the United [illegible] by which [illegible] certain corporation created and existing [illegible] the laws of [illegible] known as the Presbyterian [illegible] for Colleges a[illegible] Academies; [illegible]

Whereas, on or about the [illegible] day of May, 1895, there was duly incorporated under the laws of [illegible] Territory of Utah a corporation known and still existing as "Sheldon Jackson College" which said corporation was formed for the [illegible] the establishment and maintenance of an institution of learning at Salt Lake City, in the Territory (now State) [illegible]

Whereas, afterwards by an indenture bearing date January [illegible] 1897, between Sheldon Jackson and Mary [illegible] Jackson his wife, of the District of Columbia parties of the first part and the said [illegible] College" a corporation created and existing under the laws of Utah, party of the second part, and the Presbyterian [illegible]

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS that Whereas, on or about the 13th day of May, A. D. 1895, Rev. Sheldon Jackson D. D., of Washington District of Columbia, did make in writing to that certain ecclesiastical body or association known as the Presbytery of Utah an offer to donate to a corporation to be formed for educational purposes the sum of Fifty Thousand Dollars ($50,000) the same to be paid as soon as the said donor should be able to dispose of real property in Washington, District of Columbia of the value of said sum and upon certain conditions in said writing made and set forth, one of which said conditions was that the corporation to be formed for the purpose of receiving title to the property so to be donated by him and to carry on the educational work contemplated in said written offer should be named and should always continue to be known as "Sheldon Jackson College"; and

Whereas, in said written offer it was further stipulated that if after said corporation so named should be formed and the property donated the said condition should be materially changed the said property would be forfeited to the Presbyterian Board of Aid for Colleges and Academies of the Presbyterian Church of the United States of America, by which was meant that certain corporation created and existing under the laws of the State of Illinois known as the Presbyterian Board of Aid for Colleges and Academies; and

Whereas, on or about the ________ day of May, 1895, there was duly incorporated under the laws of the then Territory of Utah a corporation known and still existing as "Sheldon Jackson College" which said corporation was formed for the purpose of the establishment and maintenance of an institution of learning at Salt Lake City, in the Territory (now State) of Utah; and

Whereas, afterwards by an indenture bearing date January 26th 1897, between Sheldon Jackson and Mary V. Jackson his wife, of the District of Columbia, parties of the first part and the said "Sheldon Jackson College" a corporation created and existing under the laws of Utah, party of the second part, and the Presbyterian Board of Aid for Colleges and Academies, a corporation created and existing under the laws of the State of Illinois party of the third part, which said indenture was afterwards on the 17th day of April, 1897, recorded in Liber No. 2202, Folio 209, of the land records of the District of Columbia, by which said indenture there was granted, bargained, sold, released and conveyed to the said "Sheldon Jackson College" the following described real property situate in the City of Washington, District of Columbia, to-wit: All of original lots Nos. 25, 26, 27 and 28, in Square No. 1048 and also all of lots 8 and 9, of Richard E. Pairo's Subdivision of part of the tract of land lying in the County of Washington, District of Columbia, called "Rosamount" as said subdivision is recorded in Book County No. 6, page 78; and

Whereas, by said indenture it was further stipulated that the same was made upon a certain express condition to-wit: that the said party of the second part thereto should be named and always continue to be named "Sheldon Jackson College" and upon the further express condition that in the event of a breach of the said condition and stipulation that the said party of the second part should always continue to be named "Sheldon Jackson College" its title to said real property should utterly cease and determine and said title should thereupon immediately vest in the party of the third part the Presbyterian Board of Aid for Colleges and Academies its successors and assigns; and

Whereas, the said indenture was duly delivered and the possession of said real property therein described was delivered over unto the said party of the second part Sheldon Jackson College, which corporation still holds the same; and

Whereas upon the request of the said party of the second part and with the consent of the said party of the third part in said indenture named the said parties of the First Part Sheldon Jackson and Mary V. Jackson his wife are desirous of releasing the said party of the second part from the operation and effect of the said condition therein named, to-wit the condition and stipulation that the said party of the second part should be named and always continue to be named "Sheldon Jackson College."

NOW, THEREFORE, for an inconsideration of the sum of One Dollar ($1.) by the said party of the second part Sheldon Jackson College and by the said party of the third part the Presbyterian Board of Aid for Colleges and Academies in hand paid to the said parties of the first part Sheldon Jackson and Mary V. Jackson the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, said parties of the first part aforesaid Sheldon Jackson and Mary V. Jackson do hereby forever release and discharge the said Sheldon Jackson College from the operation and effect of said condition so far only as relates to its name and do hereby release and discharge the said Sheldon Jackson College from the terms and condition of said covenant and agreement, so far only as relates to its name, upon its part as entered into by the acceptance of the indenture aforesaid.

Provided, however, that in recognition of the peculiar relation of the said parties of the first part, Sheldon Jackson and Mary V. Jackson his wife, to the said party of the second part, Sheldon Jackson College, the Board of College Trustees shall enact that in all future publications of the College, letter-heads and catalogues, the titles shall read:

College,
(Founded by Dr. Sheldon Jackson.)

and in the event of failure, at any time, to comply with this requirement the property shall revert to the Presbyterian Board of Aid for Colleges and Academies.

And the said corporation the Presbyterian Board of Aid for Colleges and Academies, for the purpose of evidencing its consent to the release and discharge of said condition so far only as relates to its name, and to the release and discharge of the said Sheldon Jackson College from the force, operation and effect of the covenant and agreement arising out of the said condition, so far only as relates to its name, and the acceptance of said indenture aforesaid, has hereunto caused its name and corporate seal to be affixed. But this release shall in no wise affect or impair any other covenant or condition in the deed said first recited.

IN WITNESS of all which the said parties of the first part to said indenture Sheldon Jackson and Mary V. Jackson his wife and the said third party to said indenture the Presbyterian Board of Aid for Colleges and Academies have caused these presents to be executed, and the said corporation has caused its corporate seal to be hereunto affixed by its Secretary hereunto duly authorized this [illegible] day of April , A. D. One Thousand Nine Hundred and Two.

Sheldon Jackson (Seal)

Mary V. Jackson (Seal)

PRESBYTERIAN BOARD OF AID FOR
COLLEGES AND ACADEMIES,

By ______________________
Secretary.

Signed, sealed, and delivered in the presence of-

Jas A Hendley
As to Sheldon and Mary V. Jackson

(Signed) W H De Lacy
as to Sheldon & Mary V. Jackson

Witnesses.

(COPY)
City of Washington }
} SS.
District of Columbia }

On the twenty-fifth day of April, A.D. 1902, personally appeared before the undersigned a Notary Public in and for the District of Columbia, Sheldon Jackson and Mary V. Jackson, his wife, parties to a certain deed bearing date the twenty-fifth day of April A.D. 1902, and hereunto annexed, the said Sheldon Jackson and Mary V. Jackson, his wife, being personally well-known to me and known to me to be the persons who signed the said deed, and acknowledged the same to be their act and deed. And the said Mary V. Jackson, being by me examined privily and apart from her said husband, and having the deed aforesaid fully explained to her, declared that the had willingly signed sealed and declared the same and that she wished not to retract it.

In testimony whereof, I hereunto subscribe my name and affix my notarial seal the day and year last hereinbefore mentioned

(SEAL) (signed) Wm. H. De Lacy,
Notary Public.

Extract from the Minutes of the Presbytery of Utah,

in session at Salt Lake City, Utah, on Monday, April 8th 1901.

"The Trustees of Sheldon Jackson College presented "their report, which was accepted, and the recommenda- "tions were considered seriatim, and were adopted, and "are as follows:

X X X X X X X X

"2nd. That the following paper be adopted, to-wit:

"Whereas, by the terms of his original offer to the "Presbytery of Utah, Dr. Sheldon Jackson agreed to give "to the College to bear his name the sum of $50,000.00 "as soon as [illegible] real estate "to that amount; and

"Whereas, in making said offer, Dr. Jackson [illegible] "and at the time of accepting the same the Presbytery "and this Board believed, that the two parcels of land "which have since been conveyed by him to the college "were worth approximately the sum pledged by him, and

[illegible] $50,000.00 [illegible]

[illegible]

"Whereas, Dr. Jackson [illegible] "embarrassment to himself [illegible] "realize out of any of his property any further donation "for the College; and

"Whereas, we gratefully recognize the generosity of "Dr. Jackson and his valuable services in securing to "the use of the college other property and money from "various sources; and

Sheldon Jackson

Enclosure

Extract from the Minutes of the Presbytery of Utah,
in session at Salt Lake City, Utah, on Monday, April
8th 1901.

"The Trustees of Sheldon Jackson College presented
"their report, which was accepted, and the recommenda-
"tions were considered seriatim, and were adopted, and
"are as follows:

X X X X X X X X

" 2nd. That the following paper be adopted, to-wit:

"Whereas, by the terms of his original offer to the
"Presbytery of Utah, Dr. Sheldon Jackson agreed to give
"to the College to bear his name the sum of $50,000.00
"as soon as he could dispose of Washington real estate
"to that amount; and

"Whereas, in making said offer, Dr. Jackson believed,
"and at the time of accepting the same the Presbytery
"and this Board believed, that the two parcels of land
"which have since been conveyed by him to the college
"were worth approximately the sum pledged by him, and
"in a reasonable time would be worth the sum of $50,000.00
"or more; and

"Whereas, it now appears to all parties concerned that
"the parcels of land conveyed to this Board will not within
"in a reasonable time be worth the sum in question; and

"Whereas, Dr. Jackson states that he is unable without
"embarrassment to himself and injustice to his family, to
"realize out of any of his property any further donation
"for the College; and

"Whereas, we gratefully recognize the generosity of
"Dr. Jackson and his valuable services in securing to
"the use of the college other property and money from
"various sources; and

"**Whereas**, Dr. Jackson has requested from this Board and "from Sheldon Jackson College, a release from all further "obligation under his original pledge; and

"**Whereas**, We believe that under the circumstances it "is proper that such release be given;

"Now therefore, Be it resolved, That we recommend to "the Presbytery, that it authorize this Board to execute "to Dr. Jackson a full and complete release from any and "all further obligation under his pledge.

"Adopted by the Board, Oct. 29, 1900.

"A true copy;

Attest; (signed) John Wilson,

Stated Clerk, Presbytery of Utah.

State of Missouri)
SS.
County of Polk,)

John Wilson Personally appeared before me Julius M. Levrett a Notary Public Within and for Said County and State and on his oath states that the the above extracts, are a true Copy of the Minutes, taken from the Minutes of the Presbytery of Utah, in Session at Salt Lake City Utah on Monday April 8th 1901, Done this 17th day of April 1902.

(signed) Julius M. Levrett
SEAL.
Notary Public.

(P) B.T.H.

April 28, 2.

Rev. James H. Condit,
Juneau, Alaska.

Dear Sir:

Yours of April 18th, enclosing an abstract of the proceedings of the Presbytery of Alaska, is received with many thanks. I enclose you my check for $11.30, being the membership assessment of the Presbytery..

I am very glad to hear of the great work which has been done through the past Winter in Southeastern Alaska. Is there no way by which the Juneau Board of Education can be made to keep the native school in existence? It was the intention of Congress that the incorporated towns should educate all of their children without distinction of race. If you have any leading lawyers in your City that take an interest in the matter it might be well to consult and see what can be done.

With kind regards to your family, I remain

Yours truly,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, Education for Alaska.

Enclosure.

(COPY)
4756. 1902.

Juneau, Alaska,

April 17, 1902.

Rev. Sheldon Jackson,
washington, D. C.

Dear Brother:

Last year, as you know, our native school was turned over by the Government to the care of Juneau. It was totally neglected and our natives were without school privileges and last winter I spoke with the authorities here about the matter but met with little encouragement. Now I write you to know what is to be done in the matter. Can we in any way compel this town to care for the school? What have the authorities at Washington to say in the matter? I write you as you are there in touch with the "powers that be". Will you not therefore kindly write me how I may proceed to have our school for the natives opened this coming winter? It surely is a great injustice to them to be deprived altogether of school advantages. All other native communities about here have their schools and our natives can not understand why they are deprived of the same.

I hope this will reach you before you leave for the summer. This is why I write now.

Your late communications were duly received and contents noted. Accept thanks for your kind words.

Mrs. Jones joins me in kindest regards to your self.

Sincerely yours,

(signed) L. F. Jones.

C O P Y .

Eaton Reindeer Station, Alaska,

June 30, 1901.

Wm. A. Kjellmann to Eaton Reindeer Station debtor for services in carrying the mail from Eaton to Nome during the period from March 2, 1900, to May 14, 1900.

March 16, 1900, To services of three deer to and from Nome, ...	$ 90.00	
" mail carrier, ...	100.00	pd
" driver, ...	50.00	
" board for 2 men for 14 days at $5.00 per day, ...	140.00	
" Incidentals, ...	5.00	
March 25, 1900, To services of three reindeer to and from Nome, ...	90.00	
" mail carrier, ...	100.00	pd
" driver, ...	50.00	
" board for 2 men for 13 days at $5.00 per day, ...	130.00	
" Incidentals, ...	15.00	
April 8, 1900, To services of three deer to and from Nome, ...	90.00	
" mail carrier, ...	100.00	pd
" driver, ...	50.00	
" board for two men for 11 1/2 days at $5.00 per day, . . .	115.00	
" incidentals, ...	1.00	
	$1,126.00	

	Brought Forward, . . .	$1,126.00
April 25, 1900,	To services of three deer to and from Nome, . . .	90.00
	" mail carrier, ...	100.00 pd
	" driver, ...	50.00
	" board for 2 man for 11 1/2 days at $5.00 per day, ...	115.00
	" incidentals, ...	30.00
May 14, 1900,	To services of three deer to and from Nome, ...	90.00
	" mail carrier, ...	100.00 pd
	" driver, ...	50.00
	" board for 3 men for 7 days at $5.00 per day, ...	105.00
	" incidentals, ...	7.50
	Total, ...	$1,863.00

Francis H. Gambell,

Supt. Eaton Reindeer
Station.

Note. Meals at the roadhouses were $2.00 and lodging $1.00. Enough provisions were sent along for a lunch in the middle of the day. Dogs were being hired out at $1.00 per day, and with their food would have made a dog-team cost about $150.00 per trip.

F. H. G.

COPY.

Eaton Reindeer Station, Alaska,

June 30, 1901.

Wm. A. Kjellmann to Francis H. Gambell debtor to overseeing the transportation of mail from Eaton to Nome during the period from March 3, 1900, to May 14, 1900, to Service as Agent, $500.00

(signed) Francis H. Gambell.

COPY.

Eaton Reindeer Station, Alaska,

June 30, 1901.

Wm. A. Kjellmann to Eaton Reindeer Station debtor for services in carrying the mail from Eaton to Nome during the period from March 2, 1900, to May 14, 1900.

March 16, 1900,	To services of three deer to and from Nome, ...	$ 90.00
	" mail carrier, ...	100.00 pd
	" driver, ...	50.00
	" board for 2 men for 14 days at $5.00 per day, ...	140.00
	" Incidentals, ...	5.00
March 25, 1900,	To services of three reindeer to and from Nome, ...	90.00
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April 8, 1900,	To services of three deer to and from Nome, ...	90.00
	" mail carrier, ...	100.00 pd
	" driver, ...	50.00
	" board for two men for 11 1/2 days at $5.00 per day, . . .	115.00
	" incidentals, ...	1.00
		$1,126.00

	Brought Forward,	$1,126.00	
April 25, 1900,	To services of three deer to and from Nome,	90.00	
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	" driver,	50.00	
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	" incidentals,	30.00	
May 14, 1900,	To services of three deer to and from Nome,	90.00	
	" mail carrier,	100.00	pd
	" driver,	50.00	
	" board for 3 men for 7 days at $5.00 per day,	105.00	
	" incidentals,	7.50	
	Total,	$1,863.00	

Francis H. Gambell,

Supt. Eaton Reindeer
Station.

Note. Meals at the roadhouses were $2.00 and lodging $1.00. Enough provisions were sent along for a lunch in the middle of the day. Dogs were being hied out at $1.00 per day, and with their food would have made a dog-team cost about $150.00 per trip.

F. H. G.

C O P Y .

Eaton Reindeer Station, Alaska,

June 30, 1901.

Wm. A. Kjellmann to Francis H. Gambell debtor to overseeing the transportation of mail from Eaton to Nome during the period from March 3, 1900, to May 14, 1900, to Service as Agent, $500.00

(signed) Francis H. Gambell.

May 2, 2.

Mr. James W. Atwood,
Theological Seminary,
Princeton, New Jersey.

My dear Sir:

Dr. S. Hall Young has recently informed me that you would like to find mission work in Alaska. I expect to spend Tuesday next at Princeton and shall be very glad to meet you. In the mean time kindly go to one of the hotels (moderate price but cleanly) and engage me a room for Monday night, then on the enclosed postal card mail me notice of the name of the house. I will come over on Monday afternoon or evening from New York to Princeton.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

(Enclosure)

May 2, 2.

Rev. R. G. McNiece, D.D.,
1248 Plaine Avenue,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

Dear Sir:

I have this day mailed through the Bureau of Education to your care, six boxes of books (registered) and three mail sacks of Magazines that are of sufficient value to have preserved and bound. I would have kept them longer at the Bureau of Education but they were greatly in our way and I thought that under the circumstances they had better be sent to their destination.

Mr. Bailey informed me that the Trustees may erect a temporary library building near your house. I hope they may find their way clear to do so. If you have no shelf room convenient at present I would not undertake to unpack the boxes. If they are kept in a dry place in your dry climate there is little danger of the books moulding in the boxes.

I wrote you a few days ago asking that Mrs. McNiece make her arrangements to be the guest of my family while she is in Washington. I am sorry that we have not also a spare room to offer Mrs. Ferry and her daughter, but if she will designate the character of hotel or boarding house that she would like, I will try and arrange for her and meet the ladies at the train, if they will notify me of road and hour of arrival. I speak of this lest my former letter may not have reached you.

Very truly yours,
Sheldon Jackson

May 3, 2.

Mrs. D. E. Finks,
73 Carleton St.
East Orange, New Jersey.

My dear Mrs. Finks:

I have just come across a photograph of Dr. & Mrs. Campbell ~~[illegible]~~ together with a group of the Norwegian Missionaries at Teller, Dr. Gambell of Eaton Reindeer Station, and myself and clerk. I thought possibly you might like it, to go in connection with the article which I sent you concerning Dr. Campbell, St. Lawrence Island. If, however, you have made other arrangements and do not care for the photographs at present please return to me at once. I enclose a penalty slip which will pay the postage.

I think I told you that Mrs. Jackson and Leslie will be at the Assembly with me. We are to be guests of Mrs. Slade.

With loving regards to your husband and daughter,

I remain,

Yours truly,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

2 Enclosures

May 3, 2.

Mrs. L. M. Scroggs,
Palo Alto, California.

Dear Mrs. Scroggs:

Not knowing where to send your husband's salary I send it to you thinking that you would know where it would reach him in Alaska. If I should direct it to Teller he may have left there before the letter would reach him, as the school closes this month.

His salary is $120: I send you a check for him for $80 and have retained the $40 to pay that which I advanced you.

Hoping that it will be satisfactory when we hear from him,

I am, Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson
General Agent, &c.

(Enclosure)

May 3, 2.

Mr. Alfred Percival Smith,
Presbyterian Historical Society,
1319 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Sir:

Yours of April 28th is received and it will afford me much pleasure to turn over to the Historical Society the Gavel presented to me in 1897. I will also furnish the Society with one or two photographs. I have no photograph of the Hall in which the Assembly met at Winona, but presume the Society already have a photograph of it.

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent for Education in Alaska.

May 3, 2.

Mr. William C. Henderson, Ph.D.,
C/o Sweets Steel Co.,
Syracuse, New York.

Dear Sir:-

In reply to your of April 5th permit me to say that the Eskimo have no general word for their land, Alaska, as they know no boundaries; but their word for continent or land where they live and others live, is nūn'-neh.

The Aleut word for the same is alay'-ek-sha, from which word we have the corruption Alaska.

Each local division of the Eskimo have terms for their own section with well-defined boundaries among themselves.

Hoping this will be satisfactory, I remain

very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent for Education in Alaska.

May 3, 2.

Mr. J. H. Brickenstein,
U. S. Patent Office,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I send you Mr. Hamilton's Life Insurance bill. If you are not looking after his matters and know who is doing so, kindly forward this to them; but as his salary is paid you perhaps you are looking after his bills.

Very truly yours,

A Sheldon Jr

General Agent &c.

(Enclosure)

May 8, [illegible]2.

The Northwestern Investment Company,
Endicott Building,
St. Paul, Minnesota.

Dear Sirs: :

I enclose my check for $220.84 in accordance with the tax list which you enclose me. I also enclose you Sheriff's certificate on Execution sale which you see differs very much from the treasurer's.list. In the Underwood case I had a mortgage on blocks 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 8of Underwood's Third Addition to St. Paul, and yet in the Sheriff's deed blocks4 and 5 ~~is~~ are excepted. (See bottom of 2nd page of deed); and yet in the tax list ~~states~~ lots in block ~~[illegible] and~~ 5 are the only ones that are assessed.

I wish you would look this up and see where the discrepancy lies. When you have settled this matter of taxes kindly return to me the Sheriff's certificate No. 250,997.

There also seems to be some confusion with regard to the farm property taken from Graves. You can close the bargain for the South Park house at $700, in accordance with your proposition

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

(Enclosure)

1902

May 8, 2.

Mr. W. O. Sheldon,

Newark, New Jersey.

Dear Sir:

Yours of May 7th is received. In reply to your question I regret to say that there is no reliable history of the Sheldon family in print. When, some years ago Rev. Henry O. Sheldon of Oberlin, Ohio, who had been at work for forty years on the genealogy died, at his request his Manuscripts were all turned over to me and I thought at the time I could edit and publish it. I wrote to several wealthy Sheldons and requested them to join me in raising the money necessary to publish but they all declined, and as I was not able to publish at my own expense I gave it up and a few years ago returned the manuscrip to the heirs of the family of Henry O. Sheldon.

During his life time Henry O. Sheldon printed three pamphlets giving quite a history of the family but they were very imperfect and I presume cannot be had unless found in some stray copy at a second-hand book store. I had about 17,000 names in the manuscripts which I returned to the family.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

May 9, 1902.

Den Nordenfjeldske Kredit Bank,
Trondhjem, Norway.

Dear Sirs:

I send you a check, No. 135,042, for 1498 Kroner. Of this sum you will please place on your books to the credit of Ole Olesen Bahr, 595 kroner, and to the credit of Isak Andersen Bango, 903 kroner.

Kindly send me separate receipts for the two men in triplicate as usual.

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. General Agent for Education in Alaska.

Enclosure.

May 9, 1902.

Mr. Joseph P. Byers,
Box 581,
Columbus, Ohio.

Sir:-

Enclosed find my annual dues to the Society of Charities and Corrections.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

Enclosure.

May 9, 1902.

Hon. George C. Perkins,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Knowing your interest in industrial education I take the liberty of commending to your attention the enclosed memorandum, which will tell its own story.

I have the honor to be

Very respectfully

Your obedient servant,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

Enclosure.

In the estimates prepared for the expenses of the Government of the District of Columbia for the next fiscal year, — in the matter of public schools, two $1400. places were asked for , for the heads of departments in the new manual training school . Among other items cut out, these salaries were stricken out.

This school is on a par with the several high schools were all heads of departments receive $1500 per annum. There is no valid reason why these two teachers of the technical school who are doing the same grade of work should be compelled to work at a less salary. Please see that these salaries are put back on the bill now before the Senate.

May 9, 1902.

Hon. Henry M. Teller,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Senator:

Knowing your interest in industrial education I take the liberty of commending to your attention the enclosed memorandum, which will tell its own story.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

Enclosure.

In the estimates prepared for the expenses of the Government of the District of Columbia for the next fiscal year, **—— in the matter of public schools, two places at $1400 per annum were provided for, for the new manual training school. These were among the items cut out.

This school is on a par with the several high schools of the city where all heads of departments receive $1500. There is no valid reason why these two teachers in the technical school, who are doing the same grade of work should be compelled to work at a lower salary. Please see that an amendment is introduced in the bill now before the Senate to put these salaries back.

296

May 9, 1902.

Rev. George Bailey,
Room 124, Washington Loan & Trust Building,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I have thought that perhaps you would like to hear about Cuba and Porto Rico next Tuesday evening; if so the enclosed card will give you entrance to the lecture and club.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

Enclosure.

May 9, 1902.

Rev. Alex. E. Karlsen,

Unalakleet, Alaska.

Dear Brother:

By a letter just received from Captain Walker, under date of March 5th, he states that Mary's herd is now at Eaton, and that it is reported that she is married to Charles Hechner, a saloon keeper of Chinik, and that she gave him a bill of sale to her herd. I wish you would find out if this is the case, and if so, whether there there is not some possible way to have the sale broken up. Mary has no right, nor any other person, that has female reindeer in Alaska to sell them. It is the rule of the Interior Department which was made with all the natives that have herds. Do what you can legally to protect Mary.

Hoping to see you about the last of July, I remain

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

298

May 9, 1902.

Mr. A. S. Calder,
337 South Broad Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

My dear Sir:

When the bronze bust is completed you can deposit it with the Presbyterian Historical Society in the Witherspoon Building, Philadelphia. The officer to receipt for the same if Mr. Alfred Percival Smith, Chairman of the Historical Collections Committee.

You will kindly take a receipt in duplicate from him retaining one yourself and sending the other to me. When will the bust probably be completed?

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

Gen. John Eaton, Ph.D., LL.D.
President.
Washington, D.C.

Rev. R. G. McNiece, D.D.
Dean.

WESTMINSTER COLLEGE,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

The Concord, Washington, D.C.
March 11, 1901.

Andrew Carnegie, Esq.,
My dear Sir:

In your generous distribution of libraries we hope you will not overlook Sheldon Jackson* College. It is incorporated under the laws of Utah and is in most hearty harmony with the American spirit. It has an ample campus adjoining the city of Salt Lake. It proposes to supply reading for both its students and the people of the city, and by a system of exchange, after the plan of the State Library in New York it hopes to supply students and people in three other leading towns, located North and South in the center of Utah. In this inter-mountain region there is destined to be an enormous population and those now there are in great need.

Very sincerely yours, etc.,
(signed) John Eaton,
President.

---

* Since this letter was written the College has been renamed Westminster.

I know from actual contact with the educational work of the Rocky Mountains that this institution is doing a grand work. Money could not be given to a more worthy cause.

(Signed) James H. Kyle, Chairman Committee on Education & Labor, U.S. Senate
" Thomas R. Bard, United States Senate, California.
" H. M. Teller, " " " Colorado.
" Geo. C. Perkins, " " " California.
" Geo. L. Shoup, " " " Idaho.
" T. H. Carter, " " " Montana.
" Henry Heitfeld, "House of Reps." Idaho.
" Fancis G. Newlands, House of Reps. Nevada.
" Jno. M. Thurston, ex-U. S. Senate, Nebraska.
" Wm. M. Stewart, United States Senate, Nevada.
" Wm. P. Frye, " " " Maine.
" F. E. Warren, " " " Wyoming.

May 26, 2.

Hon. Thomas R. Bard,

United States Senate,

Washington, D. C.

My dear Senator:

Permit me to introduce to you the Rev. W. S. Wilson, who graduated at the San Francisco (Presbyterian) Theological Seminary at San Anselmo, California, in 1897.

Mr. Wilson is desirous of a Chaplaincy in the U. S. Navy. The Republican organization of Idaho through the National Committeeman, Judge Standrod and ex-Senator Shoup have already sent in a recommendation to the President for his appointment. Representative Charles F. Scott, Congressman-at-large of Kansas, who was a classmate and friend of Mr. Wilson was intending to present him to the President but was called away to Kansas and is now absent from the city. If it is possible for you to take the time to introduce Mr. Wilson to the President you will confer a favor not only upon him but upon the Presbyterian Church. In proportion to our size numerically in the country we have not received from the Administration in the way of chaplaincies the number that we ought to have received, and I believe that if we can get Ministers that are spiritual and earnest in our Church appointed Chaplain it will prove a blessing to the Army and Navy.

With kind regards to Mrs. Bard, I remain

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

May 28, 1902.

Mrs. M. L. Scroggs,

Palo Alto, California.

My dear Friend:

The Occidental Hotel, Seattle, has informed Mr. Hamilton that you are owing a bill for board from last fall. Kindly let me know how much it is and when you will probably be able to settle it. As these bills involve to some extent the the credit of the Bureau of Education the Proprietor of the Hotel thinking that you husband was in the employ of the government thought that the government would see that he got his pay.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

May 26, 2.

Mr. Marion Lawrence, General Secretary, &c.,
Toledo, Ohio.

Dear Sir:

Yours of May 21st is received. I regret to say that I shall be unable to be present at the Sunday School Convention at Denver, and so far as I know there will be no one present from Alaska. If you think best I can appoint one of my friends in Denver as my substitute.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

P. S.

No badges will be needed for Alaska.

May 26, 1902.

Mr. Frederick L. Moore,
Douglas, Alaska.

My dear Friend:

Your letter of May 6th in response to mine asking when Douglas became incorporated, is received. I am much obliged for the information conveyed. I greatly rejoice in the success of your work at Douglas and hope by this time you have received the Bible for your Church which the ladies sent you by mail through the Bureau of Education.

Remember me very kindly to your wife.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

P

May 27, 1902.

Mr. R. W. D. Bryan,
Albuquerque, New Mexico.

Sir:-

Yours of May 11th is received. I had already seen your brother on the subject and assured him that he could call on me for anything that I could do to help on your affairs, as it would be a public good to have you rather than some man unfriendly to the Pueblos as their attorney.

Hoping that you are in good health, I remain

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

COPY.

G.D.C.
584 Grand Avenue.
Saint Paul, Minnesota.

My dear Dr. Jackson -

You may remember that during one of your visits in St. Paul, several years ago, my father William B. Dean, and his family had the pleasure of entertaining you at our home. You were speaking then publicly, I believe, on your work in Alaska in which we were all interested, but in the family you told us a great deal about Utah and the Mormons and it is that subject I wanted to ask you about now.

Our church missionary society decided to devote three months this spring to the study of the Mormon situation and in our April and May Meeting we tried to consider the "History of Mormonism" and the "Social and Religious Influences." This last subject has greatly roused us all to consider the gravity of the situation and I thought you might be willing to help us in our Material for our next meeting, which will be in June and in which we are going to consider the "Political Influence" which is of course the strongest point, in a way, as it is the only point in which we can attack them. One reads a great deal about general statements and indefinite accusations and of past acts of treason etc., but is there any material of to-day that we can use? A Mormon woman gave me Marcus A. Smith's letter in answer to the one written by Mrs. James for the Woman's Board protesting against the admission of Arizona and New Mexico. The Mormon was either prejudiced or ignorant enough to consider Mrs. Smith's letter a conclusive proof against the existence of polygamy and the evils of Mormonism, or of course she would not have given it to me to read - but doubtless you have read the letter and know it was simply a sweeping statement of facts with no proofs, coupled with rudeness and vulgarity. It is only within a few weeks that we have begun to realize what this evil is that threatens our nation. It may be a foolish thing to mention to you, but has a personal appeal been made to the President for the Constitutional Amendment? He is so fearless and such a strong man and good husband, that I thought if the facts of the case were brought especially to his notice he would be able and glad to use his influence to push it out of the committee room, and thro' Congress. Perhaps some influential business man whom, (please pardon me) he might not feel was prejudiced, as a minister would be, might have greater influence with him. This may all have been done, if so please pardon the suggestion. A Mormon elder told me last Monday morning that they believed in Polygamy "as a Divine law, but a later revelation had come to them not to practice it now"---which of course means, not openly until they get the power they are working for in our country. Can't something be done? Forgive me for taking so much of your time and hoping to hear from you soon,

Yours sincerely,
(signed) Georgia D. Clark.

May 27, 1902.

Mrs. Charles A. Clark,
584 Grand Avenue,
St. Paul, Minnesota.

My dear Friend:

Yours without date was awaiting my return from the General Assembly. I am very glad to hear that your Church Missionary Society has been willing to devote three months to the study of the Mormon situation; if every church in the land would do the same thing the public indignation would be so great that Congress would be compelled to pass laws which would remove the objectionable features of Mormonism. Of course most people are impressed with the plural marriage question, but the greatest danger is in their political power. I send you such leaflets as I have at hand on the subject. To my mind the only solution of the question and preservation of our own liberties can be brought about by so multiplying Christian mission schools in Utah that the rising generations of Mormons shall be led from Mormonism into Christian churches. I do not see any other possible way. It will be a great help if Congress will pass an amendment prohibiting polygamy; but that is only one feature of the great danger. The success of mission schools has been so great in the past that we know if there were a sufficient number of them continued sufficiently long that they would solve the problem.

Remember me very kindly to your own and your father's family.

Very truly yours, Sheldon Jackson
Gen'l Agt., &c.

(Enclosures)

Office of the Collector of Customs,
Port of Sitka, Alaska.

5792.
Copy.

May 14, 1902.

My dear Doctor:

Since arriving here the enclosed letter has been brought to my attention. It refers to the reindeer Mr. Bertholf brought over last year and was answered from this office. Since then we have heard nothing of it. It seems peculiar none of us should have been informed of it or have known of it while in Washington. I should think that it would be advisable for you to take the matter up with the Department of Agriculture for it would be out of the question for us to comply with the requirements of this order and without complying with it we would have to forbid the importations altogether.

I received your letter enclosing Senator Warren's and thank you sincerely for your kindness and interest in my welfare. It seems to me that I have had lots done for me of late and I hope I deserve it and can show my appreciation in some substantial way.

I am gradually getting into my work and think I will like it. I don't like however being taken away from my especial field. But there are lots for me to do here and I feel now as though I could accomplish it. I think I see it clearly and if only I am unhampered I believe I can give the Department some substantial results that will satisfy them. We are very pleasantly situated and I never knew anything more beautiful than Sitka has been since our arrival. I see by the papers that Mr. Hamilton has gone north on the "Bear." I hope that does not mean you are not well.

Mrs. Jarvis jouns me in best wishes to Mrs. Jackson and yourself.

Very truly yours,

(signed) D. H. Jarvis.

Washington D.C. May 27 2

Mr Herbert B. Huntley
Haller Bldg. Seattle Wash.

Dear Sir

Yours of May 13th reached me yesterday And I now enclose you the deed properly signed. As to further sales, I leave it to your judgement. Please do for me as you would do for yourself. Of Course I hope to get as much as possible out of the sales, to make up past losses in Seattle.

I hope to reach Seattle about July 7th (or soon after) enroute to Alaska.

I mail you a late Reindeer Report

Very Truly Yours
Sheldon Jackson

Washington D.C. May 27th 2

Northwestern Investment Co
Endicott Bldg. St Paul Minn.

Dear Sirs

Yours of May 20th is received and Contents noted. It was awaiting my return from the General Assembly.

Mrs Jackson accepts the offer of Mrs Underwood to accept the $350. offered and release Mrs J.'s equity in Blocks 1, 2, 3 & 8 if I understand your letter.

Thanks for your attention to the matter. I wish you could push the matter of the undivided interest in the Graves matter.

I can find no abstract of title on the South Park property, but enclose a Real Estate Title Insurance guarantee which when you have used, please return to me as it covers ~~oth~~ property other than that sold -

Very truly yours
Sheldon Jackson

Annual Report of Presbyterian Board of Home Missions for 1902. Utah Page 50. Extract from report of missionary in Utah

"It is no longer a religious conflict in this State. It has become a political and financial contest. The Saints now control both political parties and rule in business, so nothing political or financial can be touched there (i.e.), the Saints can prevent anything that would affect the church through business or politics. For example, we all know that polygamy is being practised here now, but both parties will deny it, and all business men will refuse to say a word. If we were left to meet the question of Mormonism as a religion simply, the outlook would be different. But the State is against us; both political parties must defend Mormonism; business men must keep still or close up business.

"Humanly speaking, the prospects of the field are not very encouraging. Owing to the peculiar conditions hinted at above, our very friends and neighbors seem to be arrayed against us. Our plans and methods must be revolutionized. Our Church has led the fight against this abomination, and now, after more than twenty-five years of work, our politicians can go East and make a general denial of every statement we make, and the country will accept their word and turn down the man who [illegible] from knowledge and principle.

"How long can this state of affairs exist? We are now entering into a hand-to-hand conflict with the Church, not sought by ourselves, nor brought about by ourselves, but by reason of the man who is now the President [illegible] Church! He will use his power to the utmost to wipe out [illegible] very name of christian from this State! Our ministers [illegible] faithful few must stand alone to meet this opposition. What do you think of the prospect?"

May 28, 1902.

Rev. William H. Roberts, D.D.,
Witherspoon Building,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Brother:

Kindly send me the date that is ascribed to the organization of the Rehoboth Church, Maryland. Would it be fair to date it from 1683 when Makemie commenced preaching at that place; or should it be dated from the actual formal organization of the Church? If so, when was it?

I am sorry to bother you when you are rushing to get the minutes in print, but I thought you could dictate in a moment to a clerk, as it is probably on your tongue's end, and you will greatly oblige me by doing so.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

May 28, 1902.

Mr. Henry V. Van Pelt,

Treasurer, of Westminster College

Salt Lake City, Utah.

My dear Sir:

On Friday last I gave Mr. H. C. Olin, treasurer of the Board of Home Missions fifty dollars($50) special, to be sent to you for the College Building Fund. The fifty dollars is the donation of William Cooper Conant, No. 466 West 151st Street, New York City. When you receive it kindly send him a receipt for the same. It was the result of a talk which I made in his Church on the previous Sabbath.

Enclosed find my check for five dollars($5.00), which was also handed me on that Sabbath; I do not know the name of the giver; accordingly you can mark it "anonymous".

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

(Enclosure .)

May 31, 1902.

Rev. David Waggoner,
Klawack, Alaska.

Dear Sir:

Yours of January 14th that has been lying on my table for decision some time, was taken up again to-day and the Commissioner authorizes the repair of the school building, the making of living rooms in the attic, the throwing both rooms on the first floor into the school room, and the erection of two chimneys, in accordance with your letter, at a total expense of $300. I expect without doubt to resume the public school next fall.

Miss Young of whom you wrote, has recently married, and concludes that she does not care to teach in Alaska. I will, however, find some one else.

Trusting that you and your wife have enjoyed your work, I remain,

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

Be carful to take receipts for every portion of material purchased in making the above improvement. This is very important

1 Enclosure

May 31, 1902.

Rev. Charles L. Thompson, D.D.,
156 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Doctor Thompson:

In response to a letter received from the Rev. D. Waggoner dated January 14th, and yours of May 15th enclosing extracts from the report of Mr. Waggoner dated March 24th bearing upon the repair of the school building and erection of living rooms in the attic of the same, I am glad to say that the Commissioner of Education has authorized the changes at government expense, and I have so notified Mr. Waggoner

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

May 31, 1902.

Messrs. S. Foster & Co.,
26 California Street,
San Francisco, Cal.

Dear Sirs:

I enclose you four copies of the agreement for the transportation of freight. Kindly sign each of the four in the presence of witnesses and return the same to this office for the signature of the Commissioner and the O.K'g of the Secretary, when one copy will be returned to you at San Francisco.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education in
Alaska.

Enclosures.

May 31, 1902.

Prof. A. J. Davis, LL.D.,
Clarion, Pa.

My dear Friend:

Yours of May 19th enclosing a ticket was received at the General Assembly, and having no occasion to use it I return it to the Committee, as my friend secured a ticket on his own account.

It will give me pleasure to give you a testimonial to Mr. Ogden, or any one else in connection with school work, and enclose you a brief testimonial. If it is not sufficient, kindly write out what you think would be better and enclose it to me.

With kind regards to your household, I remain

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

Enclosure.

May 31, 1902.

Mr. Robert C. Ogden,
New York City, N. Y.

My dear Sir:

Permit me to introduce to you Professor A. J. Davis, LL.D., Principal of the State Normal School at Clarion, Pennsylvania. I have known Mr. Davis and had knowledge of his work for the past twenty years. Nearly twenty years ago he was for a time in charge of the Presbyterian Mission Training School at Sitka, Alaska, then afterwards for these many years has been Principal of one of the Pennsylvania State Normal Schools. Wherever he has served he has done it with acceptance. During these years he has been a ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church and was a Commissioner to the recent General Assembly in New York. His missionary spirit causes him to wish to enter the work of your Commission to provide for the education of the children of the poor whites in the South. If you have an opening in any of the schools ~~you may assist in~~ and ~~you~~ should wish a first class teacher and organizer, I hope you will open a correspondence with Mr. Davis.

Rejoicing in the work you are undertaking for the South I remain,

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education
for Alaska.

May 31, 1902.

Mr. W. N. Hartshorn,
110 Boylston Street,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Sir:

Your Circular of May 20th is received and in reply permit me to say that owing to the fact that Alaska has no civil divisions such as townships and counties, has no highways of travel, such as roads, stages, &c., (except steamships) many of its leading communities are hundreds of miles apart and we are as you well know in an unorganized condition; consequently we have no state or county conventions for Sabbath School or any other purposes. There is no concerted effort at present in any direction. There will be no delegates from Alaska at Denver unless some Sabbath School man shall be visiting the East for other purposes and may possibly be appointed by his local Sabbath School.

You ask for the nomination of a man to represent the Territory on the executive committee who can attend the meetings of the committee and do the work of this office, viz; attend the committee's meetings; I do not know of such an one in Alaska. But if the Society wishes it, I will continue to serve until such times as the Territory shall become organized & be able to present you other names ~~but a representative man can be given and I know of no one so situated as to visit the larger portion of the State than myself as~~ I am required to go to many portions of the State annually, and inspect government schools, and consequently am brought into personal contact with all religious denominations that have mission stations in that country and that are conducting the Sabbath Schools.

Thirdly, to name a man who would serve as vice-president , who is representative and active in Sunday School work. I send you the name of Hon. John G. Brady, Governor of Alaska, who with his family have kept up a Sabbath School almost alone for the last 20 years in Alaska.

The first, fourth and fifth questions, pertaining to delegates present at the Denver Convention. It is possible that there may be one or two present from Alaska, but I have no knowledge of any expecting to be present. I personally sent Mr. Lawrance Five Dollars for expenses of the International Association.

Regretting that I can not give you more encouragement in this matter, I remain

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

May 31, 1902.

Miss Sozipatra P. Suviroff,
Indian School,
Carlisle, Pa.

Dear Friend:

Yours of the 19th instant came while I was absent at the General Assembly.

I cannot tell definitely when I will be in Carlisle but will try to visit Carlisle before I start for Alaska. I do not know what to say with regard to your going back as I do not know where the money will come from with which to send you back, unless you have saved up enough of your earnings to pay your own expenses. I understand that the Carlisle school can pay expenses as far back as Seattle, but from Seattle to Unalaska will cost from fifty to one hundred dollars, according to the accommodations you have on the steamer, and I do not know who expects to pay that. You came down under the auspices of the Methodist Mission. I do not know whether your friends paid your expenses or the Mission did it. But we will talk it over when I come.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

May 31, 1902.

Mr. Joseph P. Byers,

General Secretary N. C. of C. C.

P. O. Box 58, Columbus, Ohio.

Dear Sir:

I would report from Alaska, that as in the past, so now, we are without organization, no legislature, representative in Congress, civil divisions such as townships and counties, without roads and public conveyances, with the larger settlements oftentimes hundreds of miles from each other. The result is that I can report but little done.

Criminals confined and sentenced for a longer time than one year are sent to the Government Prison on McNeils Island, near Steilacom, Washington. Those sentenced for a less period are kept in the various district jails, the principal one of which is at Sitka, where there are about fifty-five prisoners.

The insane (white men) are taken to the Insane Asylum of Oregon by an arrangement between the authorities of that institution and the Secretary of the Interior. Nine persons have been sent there to date, one of whom has died and one discharged as cured.

In the care of destitute orphan children nothing has been done by the Government, but considerable is being done by the following religious denominations: The Swedish Evangelical Union, the Norwegian Lutheran Synod, the Episcopalian, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, Moravian and Friends, all of which have established homes where native orphan children are taken, fed, clothed, taught, trained and cared for.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

Corresponding secretary for Alaska.

2 Enclosures

May 31, 1902.

Mr. Marion Lawrance,
Toledo, Ohio.

Dear Brother:

Yours of May 29th is received. I greatly regret that there will probably be no delegates from Alaska at Denver, unless some stray Alaskan may be in the East at the time and find it convenient to attend. You must remember that we are politically in an unorganized condition in that country; there is no legislature, no division of townships and counties, no representative in Congress, the leading communities hundreds of miles apart, without roads or conveyances for travel.

I enclose you five dollars from myself for the Association?

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

(Enclosure.)

June 2, 1902.

Rev. Edward Marsden,
Y.M.C.A., La Salle Street,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Sir:

As soon as you go home I hope you will go up and spend a Sabbath at Kasaan, and as your people are largely away from Saxman at this time of the year try and go to Kasaan every other Sabbath.

This is very important

Mr. Arch Law of Park College, has been appointed to take charge of that station, but he probably will not reach there before August, as after he graduates at Park College he wishes to visit his friends and get ready for the trip. Until he comes I am very anxious that you should hold the fort.

If your school at Saxman had more pupils I would very gladly appoint your wife as assistant teacher, but during the past years the school has been very small and does not justify the appointment of a second teacher. The highest average during the year for which w have received reports, for December there were 23 pupils present; in November an average of 21, and the rest of the time, under 20. Perhaps the lady teacher may wish to board with your wife, and you can get a little additional help in that way?

Hoping that you have found everything moving along smoothly during your absence, I remain

Faithfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

June 2, 1902.

Mr. R. B. Watrous,
Citizens' Business League,
Sentinel Building, Milwaukee, Wis.

Sir:-

Your Circular of May 31st is received. It would give me much pleasure to vote for Milwaukee as the meeting place for the Sunday School Association in 1905, but I regret to say that I will be unable to be present at the Denver meeting and consequently will have no vote in the matter.

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent for Education
in Alaska.

June 2, 1902.

Col. R. H. Pratt,
Indian School,
Carlisle, Pa.

My dear Colonel:

Kindly send me half a dozen copies of the Red Man for May 30th if you have them to spare. Enclosed find penalty slip for postage. I want to call the attention of some of the missionary societies to the address of Edward Marsden, and perhaps some one of them may publish it in the form of a leaflet for wider circulation.

I expect to leave for Alaska the last of June or first of July and will try and call at Carlisle before I go and would like to confer with you about the Alaska children. I have no knowledge what the plans of the mission societies are for the expense of their return to Alaska . Assuming that the government pays their return as far as seattle it will cost from fifty to one hundred dollars each from Seattle to their homes. If the mission societies do not pay for their return I will have to try and get it out of their friends, or else the young people will have to save up the money they earn in summer and pay their own way home.

Hoping that you are well and with kind regards to Mrs. Pratt and your daughter, I remain

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

(Enclosure)

June 3, 1902.

Mrs. G. P. Slade,
50 East 69th Street,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mrs. Slade:

Mrs. Jackson and Leslie arrived safely home on Friday afternoon and I on Saturday. Mrs. Jackson is just beginning to feel like herself after the excitements of the General Assembly.

I send you a little Monogram concerning the Moderatorship of 1897, as you were out of the country at the time and lost the newspaper reports of the history. I do not wish to compel you to read all the book but as you expressed an interest in knowing concerning Dr. Spinning's nominating address I would call your attention to page 36; also to ex-President Harrison's address on page 121. And if you want something political see Dr. Gray's article in the Interior on p. 23; or if something in a lighter vein see the extract from the Times-Herald of Chicago, page 90. The compilation was made for my children and a few friends and of course has never been on the market.

Again thanking you for your hospitality to me and mine, I remain,

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

June 3, 1902.

Rev. Charles L? Thompson, D.D.,
Secretary Woman's Board of Home Missions,
156 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Dear Doctor Thompson:

I hope to be at the rooms of the Board an hour and a half on Saturday forenoon between 10 and 12.--If you have any copies of the Utah Circular which was issued jointly by the several mission boards, kindly send me a package of from ten to twenty copies.

Very truly yours,

General Agent, &c.

June 3, 1902.

Mrs. Henry P. Viles,
1511 Yale Street,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mrs. Viles:

Your note of June 2d and beautiful oil painting of a bit of Washington scenery were safely received. I assure you that the present is greatly appreciated and the sight of it will give constant pleasure.

I will probably mail you the Map of Alaska for Friday evening to your house in advance of the time so that you can have the Sexton put it up. Do I understand aright that the meeting is to be at 8 o'clock?

With kind remembrances to Mr. Viles, I remain

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

Washington, D. C.
May , 1902.

$250.00

Due W. T. Harris the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars ($250) when the same is received from Captain Francis Tuttle, R.C.S., to whom five hundred dollars ($500) has been advanced as surety in the purchase of reindeer.

Sheldon Jackson

June 4, 1902.

Mrs. John Emerson,

Titusville, Pennsylvania.

My dear Mrs. Emerson:

I met Mrs. Diefenderfer of Erie at the General Assembly and learned from her that you are expecting to go to Europe this summer, and that in the fall you would be ready to take hold of the raising of money for the College in Utah.

I hope that you will have a real nice time. If it is your first trip I am sure you will enjoy it immensely and will come back strong and well for work for the Master.

If you pass through Washington on your way to the steamer at New York, kindly let us know and my family and self will be very glad to see you. Remember me very kindly to your husband and the dear boys also to your mother when you write and your father-in-law and family.

I send you a copy of the last Reindeer Report.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

June 4, 1902.

To

The President of

Den Nordenfjeldske Kreditbank,

Trondjem, Norway.

Dear Sir:

Yours of May 21st enclosing vouchers in triplicate for Ole Olsen Bahr and Isak Bango, is received. Please accept thanks for the same.

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U.S.General of Education in Alaska.

June 4, 1902.

Mrs. D. F. Diefenderfer,
415 Chestnut Street,
Erie, Pa.

My dear Mrs. Diefenderfer:

Yours of June 2d is just received. I made several efforts to have a conference with you in New York but they kept the Assembly on such a strain that there was very little time for anything outside. The morning you left I telephoned down to the Judson House and they said you were gone; but in order to make sure of it I afterwards went down there in person, the hottest day of the sessions of the Assembly.

No explanations are necessary on your part with regard to the College matters, as I know that you are a friend of the institution. As president of your Presbyterial Society I can understand how you have to be somewhat circumspect with regard to other claims of the kingdom than those connected with your own immediate society. My own conception of loyalty to a society is to ~~keep up full~~ fulfill all pledges and not let any outside matter interfere with moneys pledged; but this does not prevent the individual from assisting other causes over and above what they have pledged to their own special cause. If our good Christian xxxxxx women in the Home Missionary Society were not to do anything outside of the society you could see that at once they would be shut off from doing anything for foreign missions, church erection, ministerial aid, or any other branch of church work; which would not be right.

The money gathered for the College so far I do not think will have interfered with the work of the Presbyterial Society. The College called out new sympathies, increasing the willingness of the people to give, so that it ought to be very helpful to the regular causes of the society. The secretaries of the men's board and women's board on the Friday after you left gave permission to count the students of the collegiate institute in the college which we had asked, and which the Pennsylvania ladies had approved.

I now expect (D.V.) to be back from Alaska in time for your annual Synodical meeting in the fall, and would be very willing to be one of the speakers on that occasion if the officers that plan the programme so desire. I think I shall also make an effort to attend the Synod of Pennsylvania at its fall meeting and seek an opportunity of making an address on Utah.

Accept thanks for a copy of the 18th Annual Report of Erie Presbytery. If you have plenty of them, kindly send me **half a dozen** copies, and if there are any charges on them please send bill with them.

Remember me very kindly to your husband and son.

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

June 5, 1902.

Mrs. John D. Rockefeller,
4 West 54th Street,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Madam:

You will regret to hear that General John Eaton, the long-time friend of your father is laid aside from further work.

In 1854 at Cleveland he was an intimate friend of your father and afterwards during the Civil War when General Grant placed General Eaton in charge of over three-fourths of a million contrabands and General Eaton had the control of the marketing of all their cotton he threw it into your father's hands.

Between two and three years ago in his ardent zeal for the welfare of humanity General Eaton consented to go to Porto Rico and establish their school system. While there, over-working in that tropical climate, he had a stroke of paralysis and has been declining ever since. He may linger months yet or unexpectedly be cut off suddenly.

One of the sorrows of his last days is that the children of the men whom he helped, worked and counseled with, have failed to assist him in establishing a Christian College in Utah, with which to disintegrate Mormonism and save our homes and country from the blighting influence of that monstrous system, which is rapidly growing in this land. He was the first President of the College and now is President Emeritus.

Before he was laid aside, he went to the families of old friends who had become wealthy, but in vain. The men whom he needed to see, were necessarily so hedged around with attendants, that in many cases he could not reach them and present the claims of God in Utah. He had nothing to ask for himself, although poor, but he wanted an opportunity to ask for Christ and the Country.

Among others he failed to reach your husband. Could he have seen him, he would have asked but for a "crumb" from your husband's princely munificence. From $25,000 to $35,000 for the first College building would remove a cloud from General Eaton's last days and enable him to depart this life rejoicing. This is written without the knowledge of General Eaton. But he has spoken to me so often concerning ~~it,~~ his feelings that I have ventured to write you. If your noble husband could give him an hour some evening, the General, feeble as he is, would make an effort to come to New York. If the physician should forbid it, perhaps your husband would receive me in behalf of General Eaton. Or if your husband is so over worked by his immense and numerous enterprises perhaps he would designate your son, John D. Junior, to meet General Eaton or myself and ascertain the merit and need of this call. Dr. T. J. Morgan, Secretary of the American Baptist Home Mission Society, will endorse my standing. Also your neighbor Mrs. Alexander.

It is seemingly a small matter but momentous issues for the whole Church of Christ are at stake.

Respectfully yours,

June 5, 1902.

Rev. Alonzo E. Austin,

Eldred, Sullivan Co., New York.

My dear Mr. Austin:

A lady in Southern California has been writing me for information regarding "Sitka Jack". Some one has filled her mind with the idea that he was one of the greatest Chiefs ever known in Alaska. Can you give me a few points about his history: Was he a hereditary chief as the nephew of his uncle in any sense, or did he assume to be somebody because of a pot latch ? What was his character and reputation as you remember; did he come under the influence of the Mission?

Last week I sent you a copy of the last Reindeer Report which I hope reached you safely. With kind regards to Mrs. Austin, I remain,

Respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

June 5, 1902.

Mrs. William Thomas Sampson,
New Hampshire Avenue,
Washington, D. C.

Madam:

I have noticed and clipped from some of the religious papers that have come under my observation a few editorials on the character and work of your husband, which I think you and your children would like to see, if you have not already seen them. Please accept them as an expression of my own personal admiration for the character and work of your late husband.

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

Enclosures.

June 5, 1902.

Rev. D. E. Finks,
73 Carleton Street,
East Orange, New Jersey.

My dear Mr. Finks:

Your postal of the 3d reached me yesterday. The letter of information about the address on Mormonism has not yet been seen. If it came in the same Circular with the photographs I failed to see it may it have gone into the waste-basket. The large package of photographs by express was received.

Memorandum of address made at the General Assembly.

There are three great religious systems competing for the control of the public sentiment of the United States, to wit, the Protestant, Roman Catholic and Mormon. Many are surprised that the Mormon system should be counted and yet it is at the present time the most aggressive of the three. It has 2000 missionaries at work in the United states and they are recruiting annually from the United States from 50 to 60 thousand people. They have the entire political and religious control of the State of Utah; they hold the balance of political power in the State of Idaho; they have so many voters in Nevada and Wyoming that they have to be consulted by the leaders of the great political parties; they are increasing in numbers in Colorado, California, Oregon, Washington and Montana. In the Census of 1890 there were Mormon churches and congregations and voters in every state and territory in the United States, with the exception of but eight or nine. At the present time they can be found in every state and territory except Alaska; they have ~~several~~ sufficient voters to-day in Indiana and New York to decide a presidential election in the case of a closely contested vote similar to that which placed Mr. Cleveland in the presidential chair as against Mr. Blaine.

The present policy of the Mormon church is not to take their new recruits and members to Utah where the influx would disarrange the labor market and reduce wages, but to leave them in their homes in the States where they can trade their votes in the States that they hope to dictate the policy of the government in the course of a term of years.

When this statement is first brought to the attention of an American audience they conceive of the speaker as simply insane in his statement and that the Mormon should gain any large power in the American Republic is an impossibility. Perhaps we can gain a glimpse of the possibilities of the future by the past. Seventy-five years ago Joseph Smith and his family in an old-fashioned canvas-covered wagon of the period with a broken-down team of horses journeyed from northern New York across northwestern Pennsylvania to Kirkland, Ohio, camping wherever evening found them, along the road. If a party of gentlemen had seen that outfit camped some night by the side of a brook the people shabbily dressed, the whole appearance of the outfit being that of the lower order of tramps, and one of the gentlemen had called the attention of his party to the camp before them and said : "Gentlemen, in less than a century that tramp family will control from 300,000 to half a million American citizens; they will control an entire ~~southern~~ state of the union and hold the balance of power in half a dozen sourrounding states; in less than a century they will be so strong politically that no political party will care to antagonize them."

Such a speech at that time would have appeared beyond the range of any possibility and the speaker would have been considered either as jesting or as insane. But that has been accomplished and what has been accomplished shows the possibility and probability of the overthrow of this country and its liberties by the Mormon Church , unless the Christian Church becomes aroused to the danger and through the leavening influences of mission schools established in every community in Utah there comes a change of heart and purpose in the minds of the citizens of Utah. The danger is upon us. The remedy is in our hands,---Christian education from the kindergarten to the college.

That was the substance of the eight minutes talk,which you can elaborate to suit yourself. Your question in a nutshell is in those few words.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

June 6, 1902.

Mrs. Charles A. Clark,
584 Grand Avenue,
St. Paul, Minnesota.

Dear Madam:

Yours of the 3d instant is received. I am very glad that the ladies are becoming so thoroughly aroused to the importance of the Mormon question. It is the great burning question to-day both for church and state. I expect now to leave the last of June or early in July and spend a day or two in St. Paul, en route to Alaska. If the ladies have not scattered for the summer at that time and wish it, I can give them an address on this question, either in a chapel or some one's parlor, as you prefer. I would not like to have it advertised in the newspapers; if the notice should be given from the pulpits it could be that "Dr. Jackson would give a missionary address," without designating the topic,---the topic can be communicated by word of mouth by those who are interested. I may not be able to give you very long in advance the date of the evening at which I could meet you, but as soon as my plans are matured, will give you as much time in advance as I can.

In your letter you say that the ladies are "very much stirred up on the subject and regret only that they do not seem to be able to accomplish any perceptible thing against Mormonism." In reply permit me to suggest that they become more actively interested in the school work in Utah and especially the College which crowns and is the keystone to all the efforts to raise up a generation of Mormons that will be freed from the control of the Mormon system. If the Christian church will establish kindergarten schools in every village in Utah and follow it up with grammar and academic schools and crown all with a Christian College, we can in a few years raise up a body of trained men and women that were born Mormons but through this educational process have been completely freed from Mormonism who will regenerate the whole territory and in process of time disintegrate and destroy the power of the Mormon system.

After an intimate knowledge of Mormonism for thirty-two years and the study of the situation, there is to my mind simply one only remedy that will solve the question, and that is Christian education from the kindergarten to the college for Mormon youth. By this means the Christian Church can overthrow the Mormon system; without it the Mormon system will prevail and overthrow ultimately the Christian Church.

I send you a few leaflets that have been issued by the College which while originally bearing my name has latterly been given the name of Westminster, as some of the friends were afraid that an individual name might be in the way of gifts for its support.

With kind regards to your husband and to your father's family, I remain,

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

Enclosures.

June 9, 1902.

Messrs. A. N. Marquis & Co.,
324 Dearborn Street,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sirs:

Yours of the 5th instant with reference to the publishing of "Who's Who" Magazine is received. I sometimes think that there are too many magazines already, yet I notice that new ones are constantly springing into existence and apparently getting a support. Possibly when we think the magazines are multiplying too rapidly we do not consider the rapid increase of population to support them. It seems to me that a magazine well conducted on the lines that you propose ought to succeed. Biographical notices of men and women whose names and deeds are before the world always attract readers, and very naturally the public wants to know more concerning them than will be possible for your Biographical Dictionary ~~Compendium~~ to give within its limits. The Magazine you propose would practically become an ever up-to-date encyclopedia.

Very faithfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

June 9, 1902.

Rev. T. N. Weaver,
    Jackson, Minnesota.

My dear Brother:

Yours of the 2d instant inviting me to the dedication of the Church on June 22d is received. I assure you it would give me very great pleasure to be present upon that happy occasion, but regret to say that I will be unable to come, as it will be a few days before I start for Alaska and those days of preparation are exceedingly busy ones. I will be with you in spirit upon that occasion, and through you extend my hearty congratulations to your people for their successful effort in the erection of their handsome Church building.

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

June 9, 1902.

Mr. S. B. Hardy,
P. O. Box 1561,
Denver, Colorado.

My dear Mr. Hardy:

As I am unable to attend the Sunday School Convention at Denver I desire to appoint you as my substitute to represent Alaska If, however, you find yourself unable to attend I have to request that you ask Mr. Elliott to take the position. If he cannot do so then deputize some other good Presbyterian who can. I do not know Mr. Elliott's initials but I understand that he is boarding at Mr. Hicks' house. I will leave a blank space in the appointment for you to enter the name of some one. They are to represent all denominations and Sunday School work in Alaska.

I send you, under separate cover, the last Educational Report, which is a resume of mission work in Alaska.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

Enclosure.

June 9, 1902.

Mr. Marion Lawrance,

General Secretary Tenth International
Sunday School Convention,

Denver, Colorado.

Sir:

As it will be impossible for me to represent Alaska at
the Convention I hereby appoint Mr. S. B. Hardy of Denver, as
my Proxy substitute; or, in case of his inability to attend, Mr.
who will represent the Sabbath School interests
of Alaska.

Greatly regretting that I can not be present myself,
I remain,

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education
in Alaska.

Washington D.C. June 9

Mr W. B. T. Keyser
Cashier Merchants Natl. Bk.
New York N.Y.

Sir

Please place the enclosed Check Number 213038. Disbursing Clk of Department of the Interior to Asst. Treasurer of the U.S. June 9 1902 for Five hundred dollars to my Credit on your books -

I will mail you to-morrow a Reindeer report.

Truly Yours
Sheldon Jackson

June 10, 1902.

Mr. B. H. Warner,

Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Warner:

Permit me to introduce to you the Rev. George Bailey, Ph.D., President of Westminster College, Salt Lake City.

You have taken so much interest in this Presbyterian College and are so influential in the city here, I have asked Mr. Bailey to make your acquaintance, as I want that he should have the assistance which you can give him better than any other man in the city that I know of in pushing the interest of the College. As you know that College is the arch of all the Christian schools and academies in Utah, through which the churches are trying to build up a generation of Mormons that shall be leavened out of the system of their fathers and become a Christian element in that section of our country, trained men and women that shall exert a very wide influence upon their own people for good. I know of no plans of christian work in the country that is so urgent as the work in Utah, or any other work that has so important a bearing upon the future destinies of the church and the republic in this land.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

June 10, 1902.

Messrs. S. Foster & Co.,
26 California Street,
San Francisco, Cal.

Dear Sirs:

Enclosed find my check for $87.73 in payment of provisions bill of Nils Sara; also my check for $87.21 in payment of the bill of Per Spein. Will you please send me separate freight bills for Spein and Sara so that I can charge the same against them. Kindly make out in duplicate a new bill of supplies for those men, or take the bills which I enclose you and paste your firm heading on top of it, receipt them and return to me, as it is not the Bureau but myself paying these bills out of the salaries of the two men.

I also return you one shipping receipt for freight.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson
General Agent, &c.

Enclosures.

June 10, 1902.

Mrs. F. C. Morgan,
947 Lexington Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Madam:

Yours of June 7th enclosing check for $15.00 to cover expenses in attendance upon a meeting of the Council is received with thanks.

I now send you as a contribution to the Council $10.00 for Mrs. ~~Mary V.~~ Sheldon Jackson, and $5.00 from myself. Please send me separate receipts for the same.

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

Enclosures.

June 10, 1902.

$15.00

Received from Mrs. F. C. Morgan, treasurer of the Interdenominational Council of Women for Christian and Patriotis Service, the sum of fifteen dollars ($15.00) for expenses in attending the meeting of the Council. at New York June 5. 1902

Sheldon Jackson

COPY. Neah Bay, May 21.

Dr. Sheldon Jackson,

Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I do not like to trouble you again but promised Mrs. Ladd to write once more. I know you have done all you can to further our interests, and I thank you for it. Am content to accept land outside the village but Mrs. Lass and my Assistant, Miss Hanna, are not. I know we have a right to it but as old Jean used to say, "Our richts must often be the makin's o'peace."

Perhaps, in the many duties of your office you have forgotten what we asked, so I will state it again. Mrs. Ladd is willing to build a Mission House and Reading Room. The latter to serve as church till a better one is built. The land in the village is all held by the Indians but I can get a gift of enough for my purpose if the Commissioner is willing to ratify. Outside the village the unoccupied land is low and is too far out for the Indians to get much good of the Reading Room. If they will give a decided answer one way or the other it will be more satisfactory to all parties and allow us to build this summer.

The Indians are far from being models but they have a right to honest dealings from a nation who claims to be so wonderfully superior to them. Ever since I came and ten years before the Indians have been calling for allotments but in vain, but I buoyed them up with the thought that as soon as the Commissioner knew wanted it they would get it in spite of the white men's opposition. The land is hard to clear and they are willing to spend time over it not knowing whether

they will

get it when the land is allotted. I can no longer stur them with hope for I fear I too am losing faith in "the powers that be."

Poor children! If I can only get them stake out claims in the regions beyond they will not be disappointed there. Their very need apeals to me and I love them with all their faults, and desire above all else that they may have a well grounded hope in the Crucified and pattern their life after His. Only the Son of God can free them from their old superstitions and awaken their dormant faculties to see they are, and can be men among men. Am sorry the government did not see fit to lesten to the petition sent by the Christians among the Nez Perce. It is the second generation of Christians and they are strong men and have a right to a hearing.

Again thanking you for your interest I am, as ever,

Yours in the Master's Service,

(signed) Helen W. Clark.

Washington D.C. June 9 2

Mr A. F. Pinkham

Absaraka N. D.

Dear Sir

Yours of the 4th is received

Mrs Jackson is willing to give deed upon payment of principal and interest due at time of payment, and three months additional interest to give her time to reloan the mony

Trusting that you & your family are in good health I remain

Very Truly Yours

Sheldon Jackson

I expect to leave Washington for Alaska on June 26. If you sell you had better telegraph, in order that I can sign the deed before I go.

ACCOUNT	PAGE	IRREGULARITIES
F. H. Gambell	35 36	$10.31 overpaid Balance due $714.27
Nils Persen Sara	40	Note "To Balance" Balance due $2.00
J. T. Lindseth	47	Balance due $2.00
Per Nilsen Bals	53	10¢ overpaid
F. E. Willard	55	Balance due $23.88
Martin Jacobsen	58	Balance due $1.00
Nils Klemetson	61	$3.42 overpaid
Alfred Nilima	65	Balance due 2¢
Okitkon	103	Balance due $15.99

From the above it would seem Balance Due is $745.33.

Station Account shows in "Dr." column (page 94) $125.51.

Cash on hand (page 115), $3.78.

6-11-02

June 12, 1902.

Mr. M. Healy Wolf,
Indian School,
Carlisle, Pa.

Dear Healy:

The other day I sent you a check for $6.50 to be paid on the school account. Kindly mail me from time to time the receipted bill which you receive. If you desire to keep a copy for yourself have the treasurer make them out in duplicate.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

June 12, 1902.

Mr. Marion Lawrance,
Toledo, Ohio.

Sir:-

I have sent my proxy for the Sunday School Convention to Mr. S. B. Hardy, Denver, Colorado, who is an old Sabbath School man, and has been active for many years in that work. As the time draws near for the Convention I find myself regretting more and more my inability to be present.

Praying that you may have the presence of the Holy Spirit in large measure, I remain

Yours very truly,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

P

June 12, 1902.

Miss Louise Lodge,
Room 725, 156 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Madam:

Yours of June 7th is received and I note with pleasure what you say concerning the possibility of the establishment of a Men's Council in behalf of work among the Mormons.

I am very much interested in it and will gladly give you any cooperation that I can.

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

COPY.
5795.

Mt. Horeb, Wis., May 12, 1902.

Sheldon Jackson, LL. D.,
Washington, D. C.

My Dear Sir:-

Your esteemed favor of the 8th instant has been received, also a telegram reading as follows:

"Permission given Redmeyer travel on Cutter Bear to Nome "leaves Seattle about seventeenth."

For which I thank you very much, I have telegraphed Redmeyer today and hope he will be able to avail himself of the opportunity, although it is a rather short notice.

As to Mr. Nils Klemetsen's check I will say, that the check surely is held by the Bank in Portland pursuant to the orders it has.

Captain Walker as well as I wrote to the Bank in the fall of 1899 that if such check should be presented the bank should not pay it but hold the presenter AND THE CHECK until further order, therefore I suppose the bank is still holding the check for order. I have not had anything to do with it since I wrote to the bank in 1899 for and in behalf of Mr. Nils Klemetsen.

Redmeyer's address now is, Burlington, Washington. Thanking you again for extended favors I remain Yours as ever.

(signed) Wm. A. Kjellmann.

June 13, 1902.

The Northwestern Investment Company,
Endicott Building,
St. Paul, Minn.

Dear Sirs:

Yours of June 9th is received, and in response to same I enclose you the papers which you call for. Hoping they will reach you safely, I remain

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

Enclosures.

When you receive the pay please remit to Mrs Sheldon Jackson at once.

She has not yet received the Sheriff Certificate of Sale of Block 5. Underwoods 3rd Addition.

June 13, 1902.

Dr. Francis H. Gambell,
Thief River Falls,
Red Lake County, Minnesota.

My dear Dr. Gambell:

I enclose you a list of irregularities that still remain in your Eaton Station ledger. The Government put an auditor on your accounts and he brings you in debt to the Government $745.53. Now I cannot conceive of your being indebted to any such amount, but it will pay you to give time to put the accounts in order, as you can probably explain where this discrepancy arises.

The two dollars owed by Lindseth, page 47, I can pay out of a little fund that I have belonging to him. I will write Willard and enclose his account so that he can explain the $23.68 on page 55 against him. We can also adjust Klemetsen's account, page 61.

If you wish me to return the book to you, telegraph me and I will do so. I speak of telegraphing as in about two weeks I start for Alaska and there will be no one in the office here who has any idea of your account except as they appear on the books.

I have not sent you the Reindeer Report as I was not sure you are still at Thief River Falls; but there is one awaiting you whenever I find where to send it.

Okitkon's account, page 103, due $15.99. Did you expect him to pay for that, or was it given to him to out and out help him along?

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

Enclosure.

June 13, 1902.

Rev. S. Hall Young, D.D.,
Skagway, Alaska,

My dear Doctor Young:

I return you the copies of the reports which you made on Southeast Alaska to the Board of Home Missions.

Please accept thanks for allowing me to see them.

Hoping that you are able to secure a good house and make your family comfortable at Skagway, I remain

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson
General Agent, &c.

Enclosures.

June 13, 1902.

Mrs. D. F. Diefenderfer,
415 Chestnut Street,
Erie, Pennsylvania.

My dear Mrs. Diefenderfer:

Please accept many thanks for ten copies of the Annual Report, safely received.

With kind regards to your husband and son, I remain

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

HAINES AND KLUKWAN.

Sitka, Alaska, November 28, 1901.

Rev. Charles L. Thompson, D.D.,
Secretary, Board of Home Missions,
156 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Dear Doctor Thompson:

I herewith submit my report on Haines and Klukwan.

I went down by steam launch from Skagway to Haines, November 12th Mr. McIntosh had long been looking for me, as had his congregation. In my report last June I gave my impressions of him and his work. The present report, while supplementary, will go farther, as I have fuller information and light. My impression, as to Mr. McIntosh's devotion and fitness is intensified. The building is in excellent shape and everything about the Mission shows signs of care and good judgment. Miss Genevieve McIntosh is proving herself a good teacher, although only thirteen scholars were in attendance the day of my visit. The fact that the building is not open as a home and that there is no compulsory educational law, makes it impossible to secure a regular and large attendance upon the day school. One of the chief advantages of a home is that it insures a good attendance upon the day school.

The Natives about Haines have not been so successful this year in money making, owing to the small run of salmon up the Chilkat and Chilkoot Rivers, and the consequent small amount of wages for catching the fish, and therefore more of them are absent than is usual at this season of the year, compelled to look for work in the neighboring towns.

Mr. McIntosh had received no word from the Board as to the future status of Klukwan; therefore I embraced the opportunity afforded of going up the Chilkat River, the 13th, in a canoe with two Indians. It was a rather hard and uncomfortable trip, the ice having formed just enough to impede canoe navigation and not enough to make good walking and sledding. We camped in six inches of snow the first night out and I spent the night principally building up the fire and toasting myself, one side at a time. It took us most of two days hard work to make the twenty-seven miles from Haines to Klukwan. Arriving at Klukwan I went immediately to Mr. Sellen's school. He was teaching in a barn-like, unfinished Indian house, which he was vainly striving to make comfortable by a stove of his own purchasing. There were thirty pupils present and he showed me an enrolment of over sixty. He has not been furnished any books, charts or school furniture. He made his own black-boards, desks, and has sent for what books the pupils have. He makes up for the lack of books and charts by constant use of the black-board, but handicapped as he is by all this and by the pressure of his mission work, he has done wonderful things for those Native children. Many of the larger boys and girls could read quite well and the whole school showed the effect of pains-taking, thorough work. He teaches only half the day, employing his mornings and evenings in Mission work. I stopped with him that night, sleeping in our Presbyterian house, built by Louis Paul in 1881. Mr. Sellen's house-keeping shows sadly the need of a good wife. The meager salary of $600 a year furnished him by the Methodist Board, and the great expense of living at Klukwan, necessitates the closest economy merely to exist. My heart went out to him in sympathy and admiration. He is certainly fighting a noble and self-sacrificing fight. The Chilkats love him, showing him a remarkable obedience. Dr. Walters, the former Methodist Superintendent, was responsible for the wholesale receiving and baptising of the Natives at the beginning of Mr. Sellen's mission. Mr. Sellen deplores this and is exercising great care in the reception of members.

He has several peculiar difficulties to contend with: first, he is under the Methodist Board. Not only is he poorly supported, but the fact that his Mission has a different name from that at Haines, and that the larger portion of his congregation have been connected with our Presbyterian Mission, works constantly to his embarrassment. I am more than ever convinced that the two missions of Haines and Klukwan ought to be under one general management, and of course that management ought to be Presbyterian, with headquarters at Haines.

Mr. Sellen, while a Methodist born and bred, and in his ideas of Theology, so far as he has studied, and in his methods, is in a state of acquiescence. He will cheerfully bow to the decision of the Methodist Board in the matter, and, I think, sees that the Mission will be more efficient if the union is made. He has large ideas of the industrial development of his mission, and understands that that could be much better perfected with the direction and assistance of the Haines Mission.

Second, another difficulty that is quite serious at Klukwan just now is the Salvation Army movement. A number of young men, two at least who have been commissioned Sergeants in the Army, have come to Klukwan and are holding a very sensational type of meetings. Mr. Sellen has induced them to alternate with him, so as not to disturb his meetings. Their meetings are of an extremely noisy, boisterous type. The confession fad, as I may call it, has troubled our Missionaries not a little. The Salvationists require of their converts a confession of all the sins they have ever committed. This has succeeded in raking up all the old scandals and feeding the smoldering flames of jealousy that have arisen in the last twenty or twenty-five years; and it is even claimed by our Missionaries that many of the so-called converts confess to gross sins, of which they have never been guilty, for the sake of proving themselves the greatest sinners, and therefore, the greatest miracles of grace. This has led to many conjugal differences and separations of man and wife, and even to quarrels and fights; and besides, their meetings being open and free, the Indians take occasion to air their private difficulties and they become frequently angry controversies. There are also visions and trances and ecstatic convulsions and all the rest of the emotional manifestations that prevail among an ignorant people, such as the colored people of the South. "Happy George," as he is called, is the most pernicious and irrepressible of these Salvationists, living sometimes an immoral life, yet being able to work the people up to a point of frenzy. The Salvation Army leaders at Juneau and Skagway have made a very grave mistake in commissioning and sending forth these Native men without oversight. This matter is a really grave trouble in the Missions of Haines, Klukwan, Killisnoo, Klawak and Wrangel. Mr. Sellen is very wise in his management of this difficulty but it is a great hindrance to successful work.

Third, the proximity of the Porcupine and Bear Creek Mines is another trouble Klukwan has to contend with, some of the miners taking the best looking young women of the Chilkat tribe, with the result that many of these women go into a dissolute life. The fact that salmon are to be caught at Klukwan nearly all winter, thus supplying food to those who have no other means of support, keeps the Indians , and will always keep a big portion of them, at the village. On this account it would be impossible to ever succeed in moving Klukwan bodily to Haines. There must be at least a branch mission at Klukwan and there should be a Government School there. The arrangement between the Boards of each church should be perfected as soon as possible and a full understanding arrived at. Our building, which cost $250 of the Board's money, is a simple log affair, and should be improved if it is to be a comfortable parsonage; and then we need a church, which might also be used for the Government school-house. In the present depleted state of the school fund, we cannot hope for at least until next fall, and it is doubtful whether the fund will be in much better condition then.

Now I wish strongly to say that Mr. Sellen is the man for Klukwan and that it would be far better to lose the Mission to the Presbyterian Church than to lose him to the Mission; and I, for one, will not be a party to any movement which would result in his removal; but I think that he could and would be a very efficient Presbyterian minister He is a fully ordained Methodist Minister and would go into our Presbytery if the arrangement was made between the Boards; but this arrangement must, of course, emanate from headquarters, and cannot be inaugurated by either the Methodists here or the Presbytery of Alaska

I talked with a number of the Natives, notably Billy Dickinson, and found them to be very much attached to Mr. Sellen, and quite earnest in his support. Mr. Sellen has induced his people to supply their own wood and light, but this is as far as he has been able to go toward self-support. He came down with me next day to Haines, and we talked the whole situation over very fully. He remained at Haines until next Tuesday, assisting me in the meetings that were held. We made the trip from Klukwan to Haines in one hard and weary day, arriving there late Friday eve; Mr. McIntosh had announced the meeting, and after a hasty supper, I preached. Saturday I spent in going from house to house with Mr. McIntosh, preaching Saturday night, and on

Sunday morning I held communion, baptizing three adults and one infant Many of the Natives were still absent from the Mission, and Mr. McIntosh said there were a number of those ready to join the church, had they been present. We had the house crowded at our meetings. The school room is entirely inadequate to the needs of the Mission. I do not know of any of our Missions where a church is more imperatively needed than at Haines. At the Sunday School the people were sitting on the tops of the desks and on the floor. After the opening exercises Mr. McIntosh still had a house full in his general class, while Miss McIntosh had some thirty in her infant class in an adjoining room, and Mr. Stout had eleven in his Bible class, composed of those who could read English well and readily talk the English language. It was one of the finest Native Sabbath Schools I have seen in Alaska. That Bible class impressed me especially. The young men and women who composed it were largely from Chemawa and Sitka Schools, and gave as intelligent answers and showed as thorough knowledge of the Bible as the average white Bible class. Mr. McIntosh goes over to Chilkat in Pyramid Harbor, two miles from Haines, for one service every Sabbath, making with the Sabbath School four services a day for him, but on this Sunday the people of Chilkat came over to communion instead. I preached the sermon without interpreter in the evening to the whites and English speaking Natives, and had the house well filled.

My impression of the importance of Haines Mission was greatly deepened by this visit. There are close to a thousand Natives reached by the Missions at Haines and Klukwan. Building is very lively at Haines, the Natives vying with each other in putting up nice cottages Although there has been, during the last summer, conjugal infelicity, due to the causes before mentioned, and resulting in the separation of a number of the most important married couples, church members, yet the spiritual awakening of last spring is still bearing fruit. The harvest is ripe and skilled laborers are needed to gather it successfully. The Board should not delay in sending an efficient minister to Haines. He should be able to Preach well to the whites. There is surely going to be a "boom" at Haines next spring. This will be brough about by the development of the copper mines and of the gold mines, adjacent to Haines, and by the probable beginning of the projected railroad. How large this boom will be next summer cannot be forecast now, though there are people at Skagway and Juneau who have announced their intention of moving to Haines next spring. This will create a demand for lots to build on and our Mission property will again be in danger from jumpers. I have had many talks with Mr. Heid of Juneau, Surveyor General Distin, and Governor Brady here, and others conversant with the land question. General Distin says that he does not think that the surveying can begin until next fall, owing to the fact that the applications are not in and the Surveyor General has announced his intention to wait until they are in. Now in order to keep off those who are looking towards the Mission property it seems to me, and Mr. McIntosh, absolutely necessary that a cheap fence be run, at least along the north and east lines of our Mission grounds.

It is by all odds the best piece of land belonging to any of our Missions and is the place for our great Presbyterian Model Farm. Mr. McIntosh is just the man to superintend and develop this model farm. He is a canny Scotchman and thrift, economy and ingenuity are part of his make up. Now comes the matter of reopening that building as a primary industrial home. Mr. McIntosh informs me that he has had many applications from the Natives to put their children into that building. He is now keeping two half-breed girls in his own family.

I have talked with Mr. Kelly, Mr. Jones, Dr. Jackson and others, about this work of reopening our small homes. They all agree that it ought to be done, with the understanding that these homes are to be strictly primary schools, feeders to the Sitka school. At present it is impossible to procure children from these outlying tribes, for the Sitka school. Could these homes be opened and orphans and other waifs gathered into them, these children could be sent, after two or three years to Sitka school and would wish themselves to go on with their education. The extension and usefulness of Sitka Training School, in the opinion of most of the Missionaries, depends largely upon the reopening of these homes. Would it not be economy and common business sense, to utilize our splendid building at Haines, by thus opening it as a primary school, next summer? The Sitka Training School has fallen off in numbers, because of the difficulty in procuring pupils. Mr McIntosh would be just the man to stand at the head of the Haines institution and to foster industries, especially the farm and the projected erection of cottages on the Mission property, similar to the cottages at Sitka. His daughter Rose, who has done such good work as teacher, might be made matron of the training school and Miss Genevieve continued as Government teacher. Then if the Klukwan Mission consolidated with ours Mr. Sellen would send children down to Haines school and would cooperate with Mr. McIntosh in the development of the farm and the cottage town. Our minister at Haines could oversee all, visiting in the summer Chilkoot, Yindestucky, Chilkat, Pyramid Harbor, and Klukwan. Perhaps no other workers than these need be employed just now. While this would require considerable outlay of funds, would it not be worth while, considering the great promise and improvement of that Mission? It is the most important in situationand has the greatest natural advantages of any of our Missions. While it is commendable in our church to open such new Missions as Killisnoo and Klawak, yet if one or the other is to be neglected, it seems to me far wiser to foster these old missions, where we have expensive plants and a firm hold on the people, rather than let them cripple along or die, while building up new missions. Every caution should be exercised in selecting the minister for Haines and I am firmly persuaded that Mr. Bannerman is not the man for that place. Any deficiency in his fitness for this Indian work can be far better supplied by the splendid force of workers at Sitka, if he is to be continued in either place, than at Haines. The qualifications of a successful minister, both to the whites and to the natives, are needed in the minister for Haines. Whatever is to be done for Haines should be done soon. The whole matter of the relations of the two Missions, of the ground, of the home, and of the new force of workers, ought to be attended to by spring at the latest. There is no minister now in Alaska whom I could heartily recommend for Haines and I wish we could find some man with large experience in both white and Indian work.

I left Haines November 18th, Mr. Sellen coming down with me to Juneau. I have had several conversations with Mr. Sellick, the new Methodist minister at Juneau, who is also Superintendent of Methodist Missions in Alaska in Mr. Walter's place. While he thinks that we had virtually abandoned Klukwan, and that therefore the Methodists had a right to enter that field, he says that he will acquiesce in whatever arrangement his Board may make, and at any rate, we will have his hearty cooperation in making the two missions harmonious and mutually helpful. Mr. Sellick is a great improvement upon his predecessor in the office.

Respectfully submitted,

(signed) S. Hall Young.

JUNEAU.

Sitka, Alaska, November 28
1901.

Rev. Charles L. Thompson, D.D.,
Secretary Board of Home Missions,
156 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Dear Doctor Thompson:

I herewith submit my report on Juneau.

I arrived at Juneau from Valdez, October 5th and preached for Brothers Condit and Jones the 6th and 13th and also November 17th, besides attending a number of prayer meetings, receptions, etc. I was entertained at Brother Condit's house, and both he and Mr. Jones made the Killisnoo and Hoonah trips with me, of which you have already received reports. Mr. Condit expresses himself as more encouraged than at any previous period of his ministry at Juneau. His church was well filled at all the Sunday services I attended, and the revival under the leadership of Mr. Oliver through September, had brought into Mr. Condit's church nine influential members, adding greatly to the working strength of his church. The Sunday School is, I think, the finest I have attended in Alaska, perfectly appointed, efficient teachers, everything in the best manner. Mrs. Condit is a noble worker, the people love her, and the Ladies Aid and Missionary Societies under her leadership are doing excellent work. Juneau seems to be at its lowest ebb in population for years, but since the court and capitol buildings have been directed by the Attorney General to be built at Juneau, and since several large mining deals have been made, looking to the development of quartz property close to Juneau, there will undoubtedly be a revival of business next spring. The Methodist church is small and struggling, and the Episcopal church almost defunct our church has the situation and prestige and its future is very promising. Just before my arrival they had paid the last money due on their new improvements. I consulted with Mr. Condit on the prospect of working the church towards self support, and on my own motion preached a rather strong sermon on christian giving, in which I contrasted Juneau church with Skagway and urged the people to at once do something substantial towards the support of their minister. That week the ladies first responded, the Ladies Aid Society pledging $150 towards the minister's salary, and this week Mr. Heid and Mr. Behrends informed me that they were to have a business meeting of the congregation and make the effort to raise $500 this year towards the support of their minister. They can do it if these two men will go vigorously to work, which I hope they will do. Mr. Condit is hopeful and altogether the church is looking up.

It was a very wise move on the part of the Board to remove Mr. Bannerman and to return Mr. Condit to that field The church had greatly run down under Mr. Bannerman's leadership and Mr. Condit's work was doubly hard and discouraging at first. His leaving Yakima to come back to Juneau was an act of self-sacrifice on his part. I believe that he ought to receive for the next year an increase of salary and especially if his church responds vigorously to the call for self-support. I do not think it a wise policy for the Board to scale the salaries of all their south eastern Alaskan ministers alike. For instance, our man at Hoonah or Howkan can live, at most, on two-thirds the salary that would suffice for the needs of Mr. Condit in his position. I do not think it would be justice to require of him a continued sacrifice. Better to scale some of the Mission minister to the Indians at $1000 and increase the salaries of the ministers to the whites at Juneau and Sitka to twelve or thirteen hundred than to continue the present scale

Mr. Condit has the respect and love of his people and of the whole community at Juneau to a marked degree. He is a remarkably strong preacher and, I believe, very wise in his administration, and I hope he will stay long with the Juneau church.

I saw a great deal of Mr. Jones and his Mission while at Juneau. I preached three times in his church at Juneau and once in his branch Mission at Douglas. I also made a number of trips with him from house to house, visiting his members. Mr. Jones has, perhaps, the most difficult field in south eastern Alaska. He has three distinct Indian towns to visit and oversee, besides many members who are living in the town of Juneau proper. So many of his Native women are living with white men, most of whom are entirely out of sympathy with church work, and so many of his young people are being constantly tempted into all kinds of sin, that it is a wonder he is able to accomplish so much as he is. Certainly iniquity abounds at Juneau. The Natives get whiskey whenever they want it, and they nearly all want it. The laws are very poorly enforced and the old fashions surge back constantly, sweeping many professed converts off their Christian feet. The people are constantly travelling back and forth, are here to-day and tomorrow are gone. There is now no day school for the Natives at Juneau, and will not be this winter; the school board, being hampered in funds, because of the late decision of Judge Brown, giving to the Courts the larger portion of the funds, which was intended by the makers of the new laws to be applied to the schools. The Indian town is within the corporate limits of Juneau and the school board declares that it has not enough money for the needs of the white children and that therefore, as the Indians pay no taxes, the school for their children can not be opened. This manifest injustice to the Indians will hardly be righted until we have new laws or a new Judge. The only hope of procuring schooling for the Indian children at Juneau lies in the future action of the Presbyterian Board. The Greek Church and the Catholic Church of course do nothing towards the education of the children. It was pitiful to hear the anxious inquiries of parents and children, as I went from house to house with Mr. Jones, concerning the schooling of the Indian children. For the first time since our Mission was started at Juneau the Indian children have no opportunity to go to school. Of course the Government and our officers are at fault in this matter, but the question is whether we ought not to come to the rescue and reopen our Mission school, in their present need. Mr. Heid did not think it probable that we could succeed in getting the Government school reopened, and of course Dr. Jackson and Mr. Kelly can do nothing in the matter as the schools there are not under their jurisdiction.

This brings me again to speak of the reopening of our former training schools which have been closed. There is our expensive building at Juneau, rotting with disuse; the roof leaking, a part of the floor flooded and a general state of decay about the premises. It is possible that the building and grounds might be sold to the Government as a site for the new Capitol buildings. Marshal Shoup asked me about them and said he would visit them, and wished to ascertain the price at which they would be sold. He says, however, that our building is in such bad repair that he would just as soon have the ground without the building. If the Board intends to sell that building, now is the time to move. Mr. Heid should be instructed to see the Marshal at once and to push the matter to a sale; or, if it is not sold it should be reopened as a primary training home, feeder to the Sitka school. Mr. Jones says that if that were done he could send ten children from Juneau to Sitka for every one that he can send now.

If the building is sold, would it not be wise to apply the money to th building and maintaining of a new home out near the Indian day school? Certainly something ought to be done at once for these poor, neglected children. There need not be a great force of teachers in the Juneau home. Mr. Jones could superintend it as before, and one matron and an assistant would be all that would be necessary. Perhaps the assistant could be the school teacher.

I visited with Mr. Jones, his branch mission at Douglas. He has a large field there and our little building was well filled at the service. We have a much larger following than the Friends Mission, so many of the Natives having been trained in our Presbyterian Mission at Fort Wrangel and Sitka. I think the removal of Fred. Moore's residence back to Juneau was wise, and in fact, the only thing to do. Mr. Jones needs Fred by him every day, and almost every hour in the day, and besides Fred's duties as policeman and Court Interpreter demands his constant presence in Juneau. And although very efficient for a Native, like all natives, he is not to be entrusted with independent work but needs constant supervision and counsel from Mr. Jones A bell and some other appliances are needed in the branch Mission at Douglas and a bell is also needed by Mr. Condit.

I have a good deal of respect for and cofidence in Mr. Jones. He is working hard and under discouraging circumstances. His people love him and his Mission is growing in a very satisfactory way. I assisted him at communion last Sabbath morning, nine persons were received and baptized on confession of faith and five infants baptized. Two native marriages were solemnized, preparatory to the receipt of the parties into the church. I hope that this large and important Native Mission will be so fostered by the church that it will spring forward into new life and vigor.

HOONAH.

Skagway, Alaska, Nov. 11th,
1901.

Rev. Chas. L. Thompson,

Secretary Home Mission Board.

Dear Mr. Thompson:

I herewith submit my report on the Hoonah Mission. Brothers Jones and Condit and myself left Killisnoo in our boat Thursday Oct. 24th. Strong north winds delayed us at Point Augusta until Wednesday the 30th, when we sailed into Hoonah. Brother Carle had been expecting us for several days and we were very warmly received by all the missionaries. Mr. Carle had but lately returned from Skagway, where he had succeeded in getting the man indicted who had been selling whiskey to his people.

Mr. Carle, although still perplexed by many questions, and feeling the effect of the wave of old fashions that swept over his village last winter, expresses himself as more encouraged than at any previous time in his experience there. We remained at Hoonah until Monday morning and held four meetings with the natives, visiting also from house to house with Mr. Carle. Not more than one-third of the tribe were at home but still we had a very fair attendance at all the services. The Indians who had fallen back into feasting and sacrificing for the dead were repenting and asking to be restored to church fellow ship. The fact that the smallpox epidemic had been introduced by means of the feast of Chief Moses, and that the mortality was principally confined to the former professing Christians who had participated in that feast, had left a great impression on the minds of the natives. There seems to be a general turning again to christianity. We were able to give a great impulse to this returning wave. One by one the principal natives made speeches, stating their intention to renounce the old customs and become true Christians. I was struck by the words of the interpreter Willis, who was lying on what we fear will be his death bed. He said "I am praying that God will spare my life that I may join again in the fight with Mr. Carle against Satan and for Christ. I think we are going to beat the Devil now." On Saturday evening we held a preparatory service and examination of candidates for admission to the church. The people were allowed to give free expression to their sentiments and resolves. On Sunday morning six were baptised and received into the church, two couples were united in Christian marriage, two of those who had been excommunicated were restored and two children were baptized. Then Communion was administered, about twenty-five sitting at the Lord's table. In the evening I preached again, urging them to remain steadfast and to make following Christ the chief object of their lives. Brothers Condit and Jones had also been helping in the preaching. Mr. Carle and wife expressed themselves as much cheered and helped by the visit. We seemed to arrive at Hoonah at just the right time to be most efficient.

Mr. Carle has had many elements of difficulty to contend with. His predecessors have left to him a series of conjugal complications that can never be satisfactorily untangled. In some cases natives have been married three or four times to different persons without a divorce. The missionaries thus became parties to the crime of bigamy. Mr. Carle is so young and new to the work that he has not always done the wisest thing in adjusting these matters. He has in turn been too severe and too lax, and has sometimes estranged the natives unnecessarily by this course. His action in remaining in his house with his family and not visiting any of the sick natives during the epidemic or conducting any of the many funerals, though having the excuse of a sick wife and helpless children, was not the course I would have taken under the circumstances. I should have certainly visited and ministered to the dying natives. Mr. Carle is terribly handicapped in his work as pastor by the state of his family. His wife, though an excellent woman, devoted and enthusiastic in the work, is in such a state of health that she ought to be in the hospital and not in Alaska. Mr. Carle, thinking that he cannot afford a girl, and finding difficulty in procuring a suitable one, is compelled to do practically all the house work himself. He takes all the care of the children, does the cooking, dish-washing, etc., and is a domestic slave. There seems to be no probability of his wife getting much better so long as she stays at Hoonah. Mr. Carle cannot take any journies with the natives, and cannot attend Presbytery without taking his family with him.

But the blood earnestness of Mr. Carle redeems the situation. He is certainly a most devoted and single-hearted servant of Christ, and in spite of mistakes and hindrances, is gradually winning the fight against heathenism and vice. The tribe seems to be on the eve of turning to the purity and strictness of the Christian life.

Whether Mr. Carle should remain long at Hoonah will depend principally on the state of his wife's health, but at present it would be a great mistake to think of removing him from that field. He deserves the sympathy and encouragement of the whole church.

We left Monday morning, the 28th of October, with the feeling of great satisfaction in the visit and followed by the blessings of the missionaries. We arrived at Juneau early Wednesday morning, to the great joy of the families and congregations of Brothers Condit and Jones.

I shall send this report to these brethren and let them add what may occur to them. Faithfully submitted,

(signed) S. Hall Young, Gen. Mission.

KILLISNOO.

Skagway, Alaska, Nov. 9th, 1901.

Rev. Chas. L. Thompson, D.D.,

Sec'y Board of Home Missions.

Dear Dr. Thompson:

I herewith submit my report on Killisnoo. Brothers Jones and Condit and I started from Juneau in Mr. Jones' small boat October 15th Prevailing south winds delayed us so that we did not reach Killisnoo until the 22nd. We were very kindly entertained by Mr. Carl Spuhn, president and principal owner of the Killisnoo Oil and Guano Works. He is an old friend of mine and also of Mr. Jones. We remained two days, holding two meetings with the natives. We interviewed a number of them privately and also consulted with the principal white people of the place. I am therefore prepared to submit the following points:

1. The Killisnoo problem presents a good many points of difficulty. First, the tribe, while a large one, numbering according to the Greek Priest about 500; has two distinct places of residence,--Killisnoo and their old town of Angoon, three miles distant. The natives have houses in both places, Besides these townsthere are three other places where large numbers of them go to work in the summer and some to reside in the winter, namely, the old town of Niltooshkin, and a cannery and mining place in the vicinity. The body of the tribe make their summer home at Killisnoo, however, but few of them were present at the time of our visit, most of them being absent at these other places, or at their hunting grounds. They have comfortable though generally small houses at Killisnoo, built on lots granted them by the company, which lays claim to and has applied for a patent for the whole of Killisnoo Island. The people have largerhouses at

Angoon, some of them being quite pretentious. There practically the whole tribe gathered for four months each winter, and there their feasting, dancing and potlaches are carried on.

Since Mr. Jones was burned out and left Killisnoo seven years ago the people have had no schools and no instruction whatever except what has been given them by the Greek Priest and for a very short period this summer by Mrs. Kilburn, and Miss Putnam, one of the Peniel ladies. The tribe are practically heathen and more ignorant than almost any other tribe in the Archipelago. A very few of the young men and women can read and they have little conception of what constitutes real Christianity. The Russian Priest, who was absent during our visis, is said to be a very kindly, well-disposed and somewhat liberal man. But he is a hard drinker and has made little effort to do anything for the spiritual interests of the tribe, except baptizing them, holding regular service mostly in the Slavonic, and teaching them a little of the Greek Church catechism. The people generally attend his Church, but the principal men of the tribe who were at Killisnoo when we were there expressed themselves as very desirous of an American Chmrch and especially of a school for the children. They seem to regard Mr. Jones with a good deal of affection, and a number of them have never ceased cared since he left the place to proclaim themselves Presbyterians and not Russians.

2. Mr. Spuhn proclaims himself an agnostic. He is the U. S. Commissioner and practically controls the whole situation from a business point of view. He very strictly prohibits the sale of intoxicating liquors to the Hoochnoos and will not allow drunkenness among his employes. He warned the Russian priest, when he appeared drunk on the streets, that this must not occur again, and the priest has since confined his drinking to his own house. Mr. Spuhn thinks one religion

about as good as another and all ineffecient to change the natives. He deprecates the idea of having two churchsat Killisnoo, but says the children ought to have schooling and promised to give us an eligible site for a school house and church in case we should commence work there. If the teacher should approach Mr. Spuhn in the right way, he would find in him a kind friend; if, however, he should feel that he was antagonized, he would be a very hard-fighting enemy. He especially fears interference with Sunday work during the height of the fishing season. The herring come then in immense numbers and a large number of natives are employed, and he says it is absolutely necessary to run the factory day and night and every day in the week, in order to save the fish. He says however that he shuts down the works on Sunday whenever it is possible for him to do so. This question would need to be handled wisely.

3. Another element of difficulty is the recent introduction of an extremely emotional type of religion. We held our meetings in the house of Joe, one of Mr. Jones' old friends. When I attempted to lead them in prayer, instantly every man and woman in the room began to pray at the top of his or her voice, with catching of the breath and sobs and endless repetitions of the Indian name for God. They were led into this style of meeting principally by an Indian, John Darrow. He had been with the Salvation Army people at Skagway and elsewhere, and had exceeded his instructors in the matter of noise. One young man who spoke quite fair English told us at the close of the first meeting that he was a Tsinpshean from New Metlakahtla. He said, "I thought I was a Christian before but I never knew what religion was till I got with these 'Samnation people', and now the Lord takes me to heaven and shows me wonderful things." The next evening he gave us an exhibit of his idea of true religion. When we entered Joe's house this

young man, Andrew, was kneeling in the middle of the floor with arms extended upward, head thrown back, and eyes staring at the ceiling. Gradually he sank backwards, first however whispering to the young man back of him to catch him, and lay during the whole of that meeting in a 'trance'. The young man who interpreted for us said in an awe-struck whisper, "He getting a message from God, by and by he wake up, he tell us." As I have witnessed so very many similar performances on the part of Indian medicine men when getting inspiration from their "Yakes I was perhaps not properly impressed. Poor ignorant creatures! We succeeded however at the second meeting in getting the people to keep quiet while we talked and prayed. In the conference they expressed themselves as fevently desirous that we should open a school and mission among them, promising attendance. Mrs. Kilburn and Miss Putnam did not attempt to interfere with the vociferour character of their meetings, but tried to give them some religious instruction. As these ladies depend entirely for their support upon free-will offerings you will readily understand that they were soon starved out and left discouraged. We were careful not to make any promises to the Indians, but told them we were there to get their mind and to see what could be done to help them.

4. Now I am in ignorance as to the designs both of Dr. Jackson and the Board in regard to Killisnoo. I heard from several persons that Dr. Jackson had expressed himself as determined to reopen the Government school, and from one or two that he said there would be a Presbyterian mission there. Now if the teacher can be the missionary also, and if we can find the right man, the Hoochenoos offer a good field for school and church. If you will select the missionary and Dr. Jackson will appoint him teacher, the problem will be solved at a minimum of expense to the Board. But you need a man of peculiar

fitness for that work. He should be prepared to teach and preach at Killisnoo during the months when the people are congregated there, move school and church to Angoon when they are gathered at that point, and follow them to their other places of work and residence, keeping an oversight of them constantly, a pastor following and caring for his sheep. He should learn their language as soon as possible and thus dispense with an interpreter. The best plan perhaps would be to erect a building for a school, which could also be used as a church at Killisnoo, and rent one of the large Indian houses at Angoon during the winter months, moving such supplies as were needed there during that time. Dr. Jackson would doubtless fall in with this plan.

5. Mr. Fred H. Falconer, who did such good work for us at Haines last spring, is here and I have had an interview with him. He impressed me as a young man of strong personality, consecration and earnestness. He has a good common school education but has never taught school. He is about to marry one of the Salvation Army young ladies who is in charge at Skagway. She is Miss Goding and Mr. Harrison says she is above the ordinary S. A. lass. She has had a splendid experience in Christian work, has shown good judgment here and built up a sound work; she is a musician, singing and playing and furthermore has good ideas of working with natives, having labored with them for two winters. She is a conservative Army worker and is ready to become a good Presbyterian. Mr. Falconer is Scotch and well grounded in our system. Mr. Harrison recommends this devoted young couple as well adapted for just such work as is needed among the Hoochenoos. Mr. Falconer used to read the Bible with and teach the Haines natives every day, following them to their camps; they believed in him and he acquired a remarkable influence over them for good. Mr. Mackintosh told me that his power over them for good was really wonderful. Per-

haps Providence has given you in this young couple, here in Alaska, just the persons you need for that difficult work. They are anxious to devote their lives to the elevation of these natives. Mr. Falconer is a member of Mr. Harrison's church and is working at present in Skagway. He might be made your missionary and his wife your Government teacher.

I am sending this report to Brothers Jones and Condit with the request that they add anything that occurs to them and forward it to you.

Respectfully submitted.

(signed) S. Hall Young,

Gen. Miss.

REPORT OF KLAWACK.

Ketchikan, Alaska, Jan. 21, 1901.

Rev. Charles L. Thompson, D.D.,
156 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

My Dear Dr. Thompson:

I herewith submit my report on my visit to Klawack and the Hanega Indians. I arrived at Klawack Friday, Jan. 3d, and left on Wednesday Jan. 15, so that I had nearly two weeks there, including two Sundays. I wish to say at the beginning that nowhere in Alaska have I met a young couple who impressed me as better suited for this Indian work in all respects than Mr. and Mrs. Waggoner. They are enthusiastic without being visionary. They are intensely pious and devoted without being at all narrow. Their religion is of the sunny, hopeful, brave type, that will tide them over all discouragements and prevent all despondency. Mr. Waggoner can do almost any kind of work with his hands. He is a good carpenter, mason and general mechanic. He has taken right hold of the matter of helping the natives to build decent cottages and to improve those already built. His wife is equally helpful to the Indian women, showing them how to make their dresses, how to cook their food in a healthful, decent way, and how to keep house and make their homes tidy and beautiful. They are both studying the Tlinket language as fast as they can, and are determined to acquire it as soon as possible; realizing that this will be the solution of the interpreter problem. I have asked Fannie Willard to send them the scheme of some Tlinket verbs, nouns and pronouns, and also some Tlinket hymns and other tanslations.

Klawack presents peculiar difficulties. It has grown up without any direction or system. There are three distinct villages, quite widely separated, yet all forming what is called one town. The old town in which the school house is located is itself a double affair, divided by a high trestle across a little arm of tide water, and was built adjacent to the old site of the cannery. When the cannery burned a few years ago it was rebuilt across the harbor about half a mile away, and somewhat of a village has been built up around it since. Then nearly half a mile around the point from the old town and on the same side of the harbor is a third village of old-fashioned Indian houses, mostly inhabited by people from Tucksekan. The missionaries have tried to reach all these places, but most of their congregation is drawn from the old town. Not having a bell it is hard for those in the other towns to know the time of meeting. Mr. Waggoner found a bar of steel and formed it into a huge triangle which he beats as a bell, but the sound does not carry far enough to reach the distant village.

Besides these, the greatbulk of the Hanegh tribe live at Tuxekan, 30 miles north of Klawack, during the winter months. This is a place of old-fashioned Indian houses, and is on a very poor site for a town, Both the natives and missionaries realize that in order to make the mission a full success all the natives of that region must unite and build a new town. Several sites are suggested and all meet with some opposition. There is a point about five miles from Klawack called, Fish-egg Island, which seems to offer the most advantageous; but William Benson, since his break with Mr. Waggoner, has been exerting every effort to prevent the people of Tuxekan from leaving their old village. Some of the people of Klawack also, are in favor of staying right in Klawack and laying out the town there more regularly. But the town site of Klawack itself is so very irregular that orderly streets and building lots would be impossible there. A good deal of money is in the hands of the natives to be inverted in a native saw-mill, if the site of the permanent town were decided. Mr. Waggoner has applied to the Board for permission to have Edward Marsden bring hi steam launch just before the spring meeting of the Presbytery, picking up Mr. Montgomery on the way, in order that the three ministers, with some of the leading men of Klawack and Tuxekan, may spend a few days cruising about, examining the various suggested sites and trying to bring about a decision of this most important question. I talked with Mr. Marsden about this and he is more than willing to make the trip, provided the Board sanctions it, including the necessary expenditure for coal. Mr. Montgomery is anxious that this trip be made, and his judgment will be of great benefit to Mr. Waggoner. I hope that this plan will be sanctioned and carried out by the Board. Mr. Waggoner is admirably fitted for the task of building a new and model native town, and the conditions in his mission are more favorable for a project of this kind than almost anywhere else in the Archipelago.

The winter population of Klawack is very small. Nearly all the natives were present at our services, but I think about sixty was the highest number that attended at any time. Benson had taken quite a number of the men and women with him to Wrangel, to organize a Salvation Army there, and these people I did not meet. However those who did attend services were seemingly very earnest and devout, but they are very ignorant. The Hanega tribe has made, perhaps, less progress toward Christian civilization than any other tribe in the Archipelago; for they have been the most neglected. Indian doctors practice among them, they tie up and torture witches, and are continually engaged in big potlaches and Indian feasts. The statement made a year or two since,---that the whole tribe had been converted, seemed very absurd to me before my visit and is doubly so since. Benson was careful not to interfere with these old customs, especially those that involved a large consumption of biscuit and other store supplies, which he could furnish them from his store. He told them that their feasts and potlaches were all right; and in their dances he simply substituted some christian terms and songs for their old heathen phrases and songs, and let them do very much the same posturing and jumping about. They sang such words as "salvation, it is the best thing out," to the tune "There'l be a hot time in the old town to-night"; and equally elevating words to "Ta-ra-ra-boom-de-a"; and when these tunes were going to the music of three big drums vigorously pounded, with the whole congregation, men, women and children swaying and dancing and shouting at the top of their voices, you can imagine how much of vital christianity there was in the performance. Benson taught that these frensied exercises were manifestations of the Spirit, and accompaniments of all true religion, and scoffed at the idea that people could be truly saved without them. Said one native woman in the meeting, "I used to jerk my legs and arms about like this for the devil; now I'm glad I can do it for Jesus." I might tell you much more of these performances, but you will readily imagine the disillusionment of our missionaries when, after having heard that the whole tribe, with the exception of six persons, had been converted, and that the natives were the best christians in Alaska, they were greeted by this pandemonium; and you will understand why Mrs. Waggoner, who is a healthy and sensible young woman, was soon on the verge of nervous prostration. They are learning the lesson long since mastered by some of us, that Indian conversion, to be genuine, and to reach and reform the heart and life, must be a long and patient process of christian education, "line upon line, precept upon precept, here a little, there a little."

Further, in regard to Benson: nearly all who have met the man have afterwards been disappointed in him. He is the worst case of "bighead" known among all these Indians, which is saying a great deal For the first week or two after Mr. Waggoner arrived, Benson acted as a christian brother should, but soon became violently jealous of Mr. Waggoner's growing influence and changed from support to active opposition. He began to preach against the church and against baptism; said that there was no real christianity and no presence of the Holy Spirit in the Presbyterian church, and that Mr. Waggoner was here only for money. "I am your chief; " he said, "you must look to me and consult me in every thing; I am receiving no salary and if you will only trade at my store and let my wife make your dresses, so as to give us a support, we will work for you for nothing." In many other ways still meaner did he show his ignorance and his lack of principle. But the great kindness of Mr. and Mrs. Waggoner and their unflagging energy in helping the people soon showed their superiority over Benson. The victory is practically won at Klawack. Many of the Army are coming to the Presbyterian church, and the most influential people talked to me freely against Benson's methods and in praise of the Waggoners.

Mr. Montgomery was with me the first few days, We held meetings almost every day during the whole of my visit and nearly all the population turned out to every meeting. The testimonies in the after meetings were all that could be desired. Had we thought it wise to organize a church at that time I could have received and baptized every native in the town. But they have much to learn and much to give up before such a step would be wise. Immorality of the grossest sort is common there and they have scarcely learned the harm. For instance there is a white man who has lived at Klawack for 22 years. He lived first with an Indian woman after which he took her daughter, by whom he had four children who are now living at Klawack; then this second wife took an Indian husband but gave this white man her two daughters by a former husband, to be his two wives; and he has lived with these two Indian women ever since, having had six children by the elder and three by the younger. Under pressure of the law, when enacted, he married the elder daughter, but lives with both as his wives. This case, which has been reported to the authorities, has so far been winked at. There are crimes just as gross among the Indians themselves and yet Benson reported all of these people as consistent christians.

There have been some remarkable cases of genuine conversion and these people are very anxious for schooling for their children and for permanent religious instruction. Mr. Montgomery will, in a short time, send a force of his christian Hydas up to Klawack to help Mr. Waggoner organize a Christian Endeavor society; and this will solve the Salvation Army problem. The plan is, during the visit of Montgomery and Marsden in the spring, to organize those who are fit into a church, thus creating a nucleus for a permanent christian community. Mr. Waggoner will work from this time on with this in view. There were a number of professed conversions at our meetings, and the sincere ones among these will be preparing for church membership. I succeeded in swinging a number of doubtful ones from Armyism to the church. Our missionaries said that they thought now they would have no further trouble with Benson, except in the matter of getting the Tuxekan people to unite with the Klawack Indians; and even this difficulty will surely be overcome in time. The formative period may extend over two or three years before matters settle down, and the Board must be patient.

To show the spirit of some of those natives I must tell you about the bell: Some of the natives complained that they could not hear the triangle, and Mr. Waggoner suggested that they raise money to buy a bell. I brought the matter up one night and told them to think about it till the next meeting. Some of them said, "We are ready now." So I headed a subscription, Mr. Waggoner and Mr. Montgomery followed and then came the Indians. In a little while we had $26. The next meeting brought the sum up to $32. I told them that this amount would buy a bell, but $50 would buy one twice as large. The next evening Black Sam, who has been one of the worst Indians in Alaska, and who, with his brother, served a term in San Quentin for murder, came with his wife and brother to Mr. Waggoner and said, "I served the devil a long time, now I have given my heart to Christ---not half my heart but my whole heart. If I miss a meeting I go hungry. I wish my children to be educated and I intend to stay by this church as long as I live, so my wife, my brother and I have concluded to give the rest of the money that we may have a $50 bell for the church." So they put down $18, making their subscription $25, and I have the whole amount with me to purchase the bell, having engaged to raise the freight money in the East. It was a good deal for this little handful of natives just from heathenism to do.

For the present the school house will suffice for the meetings provided the partitions are knocked out and the two rooms in which Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery are living are thrown into the audience room. This will necessitate the fixing up of the upstairs for the missionaries and the school teacher. Mr. Waggoner has submitted plans to Dr. Jackson, offering to do all the labor himself, provided the lumber is purchased. Mrs. Waggoner has been teaching school and expects no compensation for it, but hopes to be relieved by a good government teacher. I hope a christian woman will be sent to them; one who will be a companion and help Mrs. Waggoner in her christian work.

In conclusion I wish to say you can trust Mr. Waggoner's judgment in every thing, and he is worthy of all support. If he and his wife are spared, I predict the time when the Klawock mission will be one of which the Church will be proud. Mrs. Waggoner was suffering with inflammatory rheumatism when we arrived and was not able to be up for several days afterwards. But she was the merriest patient imaginable, and before I left was doing her own work. The only danger with her is that she will do too much for the Indians and wear herself out in their service. When I left I felt as if I was saying farewell to a very dear son and daughter, and they expressed themselves in such terms about me and the help I had been as to abash me.

Faithfully submitted,
(signed) S. Hall Young.

KETCHIKAN.

Ketchikan, Alaska,
Dec. 14th, 1901,

Mrs. Frederick H. Pierson,
Sec. Womans Board Home Missions,
156 5th Ave., New York, N.Y.

My dear Mrs. Pierson:

I wish to write you concerning my old pupil and spiritual daughter Fannie Willard. I saw much of her during my visit to Sitka. I have always felt a very deep interest in this bright girl, and that interest is deepened since my visit. She has always looked upon me as a father and adviser, and yields me her confidence as perhaps she does to no other She is undoubtedly a brilliant woman, the intellectual equal of almost any lady in Alaska, and her knowledge seems to be right where she can use it. I believe she has an earnest determination to put her sad past behind her, and is making "stepping stones of her dead self to higher things." She has this will, but that fatal restlessness of the Indian blood is in her, which almost wrought her ruin before, is likely to break out again, unless she can be so anchored by a life work in which she is thoroughly interested as to dominate this wild tendency, and subdue it.

I have a plan which I wish to submit to you, which I have already discussed with her. As I swing around among these Missions, I am more and more convinced that our Missionaries have been making a grave mistake in not learning the Tlinket language. It is impossible to get into the thought and life of these natives, and understand their disposition, their needs, and how to manage them for their good, unless one has some acquaintance with their language. The interpreter system at its best is a poor substitute for the warm, forceful preaching in their own language, and very few interpreters are wise enough, and conscientious enough to fairly interpret the words of the preacher. I understand the Tlinket well enough to know how widely different the thoughts are which reach the native audiences, from those which fall from the lips of the preacher. Tillie Paul is the best interpreter and the most conscientious in the Archipelago, but she tells me that there are some of the Missionaries for whom she cannot interpret. They do not know how to talk to the Indians because they do not understand their modes of thought, and the limitations of their language. I have talked with Messrs. Jones, Sellen, Carle, Corser, Bannerman, and Mr. McIntosh on this subject. They all agree with me that they ought to learn the Tlinket language, and most of them say they are trying to learn it, but all feel the difficulty of doing so without a grammar, dictionary, vocabulary, hymn book, etc. Those that have been prepared heretofore, have been by those who were unacquainted with the language, and were absolutely worthless. No effort has been made by any competent person to prepare such helps, Now Fannie Willard is the one person living, who is fitted by English and Latin education, as well as by knowledge of the Tlinket language, to undertake this work and carry it through successfully. She has the scheme of the Latin verbs, and the nomenclature necessary to put in intelligible form these complicated, multiform, but remarkably regular Tlinket verbs, adjectives and nouns. She showed me the schemes of one or two verbs which she had written out, which show a quick ear, correct phonetic knowledge, and a good grasp of the subject. She is the one to be the teacher of the Missionaries in the Tlinket language, and she is more than willing to undertake the preparation of a Tlinket primer and dictionary, if it is your desire that she should do so. She feels that in her present position alone, as scholarship correspondent she is not fully earning her salary. She had some thoughts of leving the work, and going to take care of her two brothers. I told her to resist such a thought as a suggestion of the devil, and to settle it once for all that she is to remain right where she is for the rest of her life.

Now understand me, I do not for an instant advocate the teaching of the Tlinket language to any of the natives, indeed I claim credit for inaugurating the system now carried on in our schools of compelling the Tlinket children to talk English, and only English in all our schools. The secretaries of the Board told me when I first started to Alaska, that my special work would be to translate the Bible and school books into the native tongue. I told them six months afterwards that if they insisted upon that I must ask to be relieved, for I would consider it a great injury done to the natives to thus crystalize and make permanent their tongue. Let the Tlinket language, with its embodied ignorance, impurity, and superstition die, and the sooner the better; and let it be replaced by the language of Christian civilization; but in order to help along this work of instruction in English, especially that the adult natives may understand the gospel message, it seems to me necessary that our Missionaries should learn the Tlinket as quickly and as thoroughly as they can. I shall preach the same doctrine to Messrs.Marsden, Montgomery and Waggoner, Mr.Falconer, if he goes to Killisnoo, will go with the determination to acquire the Tlinket as soon as he can, and Miss Goding expressed herself in the same way. Now if these views meet your approval, will you please lay this upon Fannie Willard as part of her life work? She need not give up her present work of correspondence, and she can also attend to showing visitors through, and helping to catalogue and classify the museum. I think the work will be good for Fannie herself, and may prove her salvation. Tillie Paul, who is perhaps the best Tlinket scholar in the Territory, will help Fannie, and Professor Kelly will give her efficient aid and direction in regard to the form of the books.

I hope to see you all in February at the Board rooms. Until I start East my address will be Ketchikan. With warm regards to all in the office, I am,

Yours most sincerely,

(signed) S. Hall Young,

Gen. Miss'y.

S I T K A .

Ketchikan, Alaska, Dec. 14th, 1901.

Rev. Charles L. Thompson,
Secretary Board Home Missions,
156 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Dear Doctor Thompson:

I herewith submit my report on Sitka. I arrived at Sitka on the morning of Nov. 27th, and left the following Monday, Dec. 2nd. Thus I spent Thanksgiving and Sabbath there, holding seven meetings in six days. I preached twice to the white congregation, attended meetings down in Indian town, the Sabbath School and Thanksgiving feast in the new Christian League house, and visited the schools and all the parts of the training school. I was entertained by Mr. Kelly and got acquainted with all of the teachers; also was frequently at Mr. Bannerman's. You asked me particularly to find out just how Mr. Bannerman was getting along, and doing the work of our Church at Sitka Both the preachers of the native and members of the white church talked freely to me about Mr. Bannerman and his work, and he himself canvassed the subject of the two churches, and the Mission work thoroughly with me. Everybody agrees that Mr. Bannerman is a very good man; that he is exemplary in his own habits, and thoroughly Christian; but all with the same unanimity agree that he is not doing the work that is required at Sitka.

In regard to the Indian work he does not seem to enter into the feelings and character of the natives. He has made no effort to learn their language, visits them but rarely, and does not seem to grasp the situation. Does not understand what their feasts and potlaches mean; in short has no hold either upon their affections or their respect. So far as I could judge by what I saw and heard, Mrs. Paul and Mr. Beck are doing nearly all of the spiritual work among the natives. They hold meetings every night down in the Indian town, when not engaged at the Mission, and the natives come to Mr? Beck for consultation in all matters rather than to Mr. Bannerman. Mrs. Paul visits the Indian town daily, and seems to have great influence over their lives. The great spiritual wave which seems to be sweeping all over the Archipelago, resulting in the conversion of hundreds of Indians, is felt strongly at Sitka. The Christian League organized by Mrs. Paul and Mr. Beck, whose members are pledged against indulgence in liquor,dancing, heathen feasting, and all old-fashions, numbers sixty active members. People are coming almost daily out of the Greek church into the influence of our Mission. Mr. Bannerman received five members on confession, making twenty within a short period.

This spiritual awakening has its delicate situations here as well as elsewhere in the Archipelago. That extremely emotional style of meetings which I noted at Haines, Kluckwan and Killisnoo appeared at Sitka in an extreme form. A young Indian, wrought up into frenzy, dressed himself as Christ, and offered himself as Christ for crucifixion, the men and women about him being dressed in the costumes of the pictures they had seen of the crucifixion, and it took very hard and earnest work on the part of our Missionaries for more than a week to check the excitement among the natives, and guide them into sane methods. A proper spicing of Salvation Army methods is not harmful, but the natives are very inflammable material, and need a wise supervision of white teachers to keep them in bounds. In this revival work Mr. Bannerman seems at sea, willing to do what he can to help, but not knowing how, not willing to undergo the drudgery, and to exercise the patience for the reaping of a full harvest. The work among the natives is in the best condition that has ever been known in Sitka and if the results can be made permanent by wise management, our native church will be greatly strengthened, and the work of the training school made much easier. In regard to the white church I met with complaints from all with whom I talked, with the single exception of Gov. Brady. I did not invite these confidences. They were freely tendered me. They all agree that Mr. Bannerman preaches sound theology, and is a good and pleasant man, and they love his wife, but complain of his preaching as very uninteresting and tame, A number who formerly attended now no longer do so, and the church does not grow. It holds its own however, and the Endeavor Society and Sunday school, while small is interesting and well conducted. Gov. Brady says he gets more spiritual food from Mr. Bannerman's preaching than he did from Mr. McClelland's, but says his wife is of the opposite opinion. Two or three of the most influential members of the white church were very strong in their protestations against Mr. Bannerman's remaining, saying that the church would do no good while he was its pastor. Mr. Kelly is the most vigorous opponent of Mr. Bannerman in Sitka, saying that the interests of the whole Mission demand a change.

I of course avoided expressing any opinion, or doing more than pour oil on the troubled waters. I told Mr. Kelly very decidedly, however, that I was very much opposed to the removal of Mr. Bannerman to any other point in Alaska; that if he remained in the Territory at all I thought he should stay at Sitka, because the splendid force of Mission workers there can better supplement his deficiencies, and do the work he fails to do, than the smaller force of helpers in any other Mission. Especially he should not go to Haines where the success of the Mission will depend almost wholly upon the personality of the minister you send there. Mr. Beck has his work in the carpenter shop to do and Mr. Kelly says his parochial duties are getting to be so great that he is forced to neglect his duties in his shop, and they must either have a new carpenter or a new minister. I have such a warm personal regard for Mr. Bannerman and his wife that I dislike to make any recommendation to the Board in the matter, but I do believe that Sitka Mission, as well as Haines, Hoonah and Wrangel, is not doing half the work it might do under different leadership.

I talked with Mr. Kelly on the lines you suggested of industries and self-support, He is so driven by his manifold duties that he has had no time to develop the farm idea. The soil on the grounds at Sitka is very poor and very hard to clear and ditch, and it will take quite an outlay of money and labor to make it productive. Mr. Kelly, however, intends to make a start in this direction in the summer, and hopes to work the grounds into a farm gradually. I do believe, however, as I told him, that much more could be done in the way of procuring their own meat supply, and in producing baskets and other native work for sale. I am writing to Mrs. Pierson concerning an idea I have of utilizing Fannie Willard's splendid talents to teach our Missionaries the Tlinkit language.

I took occasion after service in the white church on Sunday evening to stir up the church in the matter of working towards self-support I suggested that if all the members of the white congregation would tithe their incomes, and give hlaf of that tithe to the support of the church, the salary of the minister would be paid. There are other matters in connection with Sitka not so important or pressing which I will defer until I reach New York. I left Sitka, I believe, with the good will and followed by the blessing of our Missionaries. I wish to say that I was agreeably disappointed in the training school. It is certainly a splendid institution of which we have every reason to be proud. The teachers are in such perfect harmony with each other, and with Mr. Kelly, and the machinery moves along so smoothly and effectually that it is a pleasure to be there. However, Mr. Kelly agrees with me that the membership of that school cannot be kept up to its former numbers without the re-opening of the smaller training schools as primary departments and feeders of this one. Let the work in the Archipelago be more unified, more under the supervision of the Presbytery, school work centered in Sitka, but all parts of the Archipelago receiving equal benefit. There are some of these points which I wish to discuss more fully with you and with the ladies when I get to New York. I was very sorry that I could not spend two or three weeks in Sitka in that Indian ranch work. I would like to have put my energies to reaping the great harvest which seems to be white.

Faithfully submitted,

(signed) S. Hall Young,

Gen. Miss'y.

WRANGEL.

Rev. Charles L. Thompson, D.D.,

Sec. Board of Home Missions,

My Dear Dr. Thompson:

I herewith submit my report on Fort Wrangel. In December I spent four days at Wrangel, from the 9th to the 12th inclusive. We had meetings every day and I preached three times to the natives and twice to the whites at that time. I returned to Wrangel from Klawack the evening of January 17th, and left Sunday evening the 19th. Thus in all I spent about one week at Wrangel, including one Sunday. During my first visit I made a special effort to rally the Indians around the old church and Mr. Corser, I possessed a great point of vantage in their affection for me, and almost the whole tribe came to the meetings, and promised to amend their lives so far as they had fallen away from their christian profession, and to make ready for a communion when I should return.

During the interval between my visits William Benson, the Salvation Army native leader, had come from Klawack with a band of his followers and had held nightly meetings for two or three weeks. He met with limited success, as the more intelligent and sober minded of the Stickeens refused to be led away from the Presbyterian church. Mr. Corser received him with the greatest kindness, attended many of his meetings, invited him into his church, and gave him special honor and presents at Christmas time. But shortly after the holidays Benson began preaching against the church, claiming there was true salvation only in the Army, and that ministers came into this country only for the money. When Mr. Corser took Benson to task for these and like utterances he became very insolent. That is "the Indian of it." Mr. Corser turned him out of his house and he departed with a few of the

Stickeens to "save the Kakes"; and I presume Mr. Moon, the Quaker minister there, has had his full of Armyism since. Benson took only nine persons out of the church, and the loss of most of these contributed greatly to the peace of the church.

I held a meeting for natives on Saturday, the day after my return from Klawack, and held many private conferences with those who desired to be restored after suspension or to join the church the first time. Sunday, January 19th, was a great day for Wrangel. Twenty persons united with the church on confession of their faith, and of these I baptized seventeen at the request of Mr. Corser and the Indians. I also baptized four infants. Just before the baptism Mr. Corser united six couples in christian marriage, and I performed the ceremony for one couple the day before. Many backsliders were restored, and I left the town with practically the whole Indian population within the membership of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Corser feels that the Indians work is in a far more hopeful state than ever before during his ministry.

I wish I could give as favorable a report concerning the white church at Wrangel. Mr. Corser says that he gives two-thirds of his time to the work among the whites, and yet very scant results are shown. The membership is next to nothing; there are no professed conversions, and the white congregation, of from twenty-five to fifty persons on Sunday evening, is held together principally by the singing of a young lady, the daughter of the Collector of Customs, whom Mr. Corser pays a salary for her services. These whites, while there are a number of professing christians among them, are nearly all dancers and card-players, and the society is neither spiritual nor harmonious. I am sorry to say that Mr. Corser has but few warm friends among the white people of Fort Wrangel, and I doubt whether he ever will be able to rally around the church any large number of them. Even the christian people seem, many of them, to dislike him, and I was pestered with many volunteered criticisms. The steamer returned a day earlier than we expected, snatching me away from the evening service to the whites. I was compelled to take this steamer or be delayed a whole week in my visit to Saxman. Mr. Corser was much disappointed and so was I, for I had planned a very plain talk to the white congregation, and intended to make a vigorous effort to bring back to their allegiance those who had fallen away, and to secure the cooperation and attendance of others. It was a rather hopeless task, but I intended to do my best.

On the other hand, the Indians like Mr. Corser. They contrast him very favorably with Rev. McKay and Thwing, speak of his kindness and seem to have a good deal of affection for him. He does not do very much "ranch work," but helps them in their sickness and by his advice, and seems to have a good deal of influence over them.

As I expect to start for the East by the same steamer which carries this report I will defer any fuller statement now. I will only say here that in my judgment Mr. Corser, though a conscientious and well-meaning man, will never be able to minister acceptably to both white and Indian churches, and the mission will never do half the work it might under his management. At the same time I would not recommend his immediate removal. If he had a good wife the conditions would be changed greatly for the better. If there is any one of our missions that, more than any other, needs a married minister, that mission is Fort Wrangel.

There are certain recommendations which I wish to make about the fitting up the upstairs of the parsonage for a "refuge home", etc., but which I will defer till my arrival at New York. Personally I have much more respect for Mr. Corser as a man and a missionary than I had before my visit. I feel I was able to help him more, perhaps, than I was any other missionary during my itinerary.

Faithfully submitted,

(signed) S. Hall Young.

June 14, 1902.

Miss Julia Fraser
Myrtle St Oakland

My dear Friend:

During the meeting of the General Assembly in New York I promised some of your Home Mission ladies from Los Angeles, that I would make some addresses in California in September, en route from Alaska. Since then the General Assembly has ordered the next Assembly to meet at Los Angeles and it will probably be better to have the missionary meetings next spring rather than this fall. However, the probabilities are that I will be in San Francisco, and if the good people wish it, I can make an address while there.

I will also be at Whittier, Southern California, where I will make an address in the interest of the "Friends' Mission" at Kotzebue Sound, and can make one address at Los Angeles. Unfortunately I did not get the names of the ladies who were conversing with me concerning the meetings. At that time it was supposed I could make several addresses in different parts of the State. I wish now to confine myself in September to the three places of San Francisco, Whittier and Los Angeles; then, if life is spared, and the people wish it, I can have other meetings in the spring of 1903. Will you kindly notify the ladies of Los Angeles concerning this new arrangement, and say to them that if they will have all their arrangements made and write me who to telegraph to, I can telegraph the date for meeting upon my arrival at Seattle from the north. If you know the proper person to whom I should telegraph for Los Angeles, you can address a letter to me, care

Occidental Hotel, Seattle, Washington, giving me the name in full of the lady and her address.

I will be in Seattle on July 7th.

Remember me very kindly to the good Doctor.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

June 14, 1902.

Mrs. Charles A. Clark,
584 Grand Avenue,
St. Paul, Minnesota.

Dear Friend:

Yours of recent date is received. I now expect to spend the Sabbath, June 29th, also Monday the 30th, and Wednesday July 1st, at St. Paul and Minneapolis. I can speak at the missionary meeting either Monday or Tuesday evenings (will be very busy during the day), or I can speak some time on Sabbath. Perhaps you could secure a better attendance by taking one of the regular services of the Sabbath, unless you expect to get in men and women from the other churches; then it ought to be at an hour that would not interfere with their own church going. But I leave that entirely with yourself. Any time on Sunday (Day or Evg) or Monday or Tuesday evenings.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

June 14, 1902.

Mr. Robert Pitcairn,

Pittsburg, Pa.

My dear Sir:

I tried to secure an interview with you while at the General Assembly but before I was aware of it you were called home on some business and I did not get an opportunity to see you.

About a year ago General John Eaton, ex-U. S. Commissioner of Education, who was at that time president of the college which the Christians and Gentiles of Utah are trying to establish at Salt Lake City, wrote a letter to Mr. Andrew Carnegie asking that he build a library building in connection with the college at Salt Lake City. This request of General Eaton's was signed by eleven U. S. Senators. The majority of the Senators were from the States immediately around Utah. The Hon. William P. Frye, acting Vice-President of the United States, also signed the request, as did Hon. James H. Kyle, Chairman of the Committee on Education and Labor, U. S. Senate.

No acknowledgement or response has ever been received to the said letter, a copy of which I enclose. We assume that the letter never reached Mr. Carnegie's eye , for ~~and~~ while the college perhaps would not have been sufficiently influential to receive an acknowledgement from him, certainly he would have given attention to the long list of influential public men who had signed the document.

I expect to leave Washington on the evening of the 26th instant on my return to Alaska and have arranged to reach Pittsburg on the morning of the 27th and spend a portion of the day, securing such advice and arrangements as will enable me to forward a copy of the letter to Mr. Carnegie. Will you be at home on that day, and can you give me a little of your valuable time for a conference on the matter? I understand that you have been a life-long friend of Mr. Carnegie and you know how he can be reached and the best way ~~for~~ of reaching him, and it is for that, that I stop off at Pittsburg to confer with you and secure such help as you will be disposed to give in this matter.

We recognize that this application to Mr. Carnegie is on a little different plane from that which he has ordinarily been giving to. Usually his pledges and gifts have been to municipalities, but as you know, in Utah the municipality is entirely in the hands of the Mormon church, which is diligently at work for the subversion of our American home and American institutions. There is no good library in Utah to-day that is under the control of the Gentile or anti ~~American~~ Mormon element and as this college is the embodiment and the center of that influence we thought that Mr. Carnegie would consider the interest of the non-Mormon community of that State. There are several non-Mormon academies in widely different section of Utah and if we could secure $25,000 or $30,000 for a building from Mr. Carnegie, at Salt Lake, in connection with the College , the trustees of the College would hold it as a trust for the entire State, we would at once make branch libraries at the academies and so far as possible rotate the books among them so that widely different sections of Utah could have access to the advantages of the library. But I can talk this more fully to you when I see you.

Trusting that your business arrangements will allow you to be in Pittsburg on that day, I remain,

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

B.T.H.

June 16, 2.

Messrs. S. Foster & Co.,
26 California Street,
San Francisco, Cal.

Dear Sirs:

Yours of June 10th, enclosing account of sale of ivory from school at St. Lawrence Island, together with check for $43.44, is received with thanks.

I am expecting to leave for Alaska on June 26th and will be at Seattle, D. V., July 6 and 7. In case there is anything to write me, direct to Occidental Hotel, Seattle, Wash. I will probably go to the Carmel Station on the Nushagak River, Alaska, with Captain Healy on the cutter "Thetis". If there should be any mail or packages for the Moravian Missionaries on the Kuskokwim or Nushagak Rivers you had better send them to my care at Seattle, as I can reach them probably in August.

The contracts for freight which I sent you and which you re-mailed to this office June 9th are just received. I will have them attended to and send you copy.

Yours very truly,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, Education for Alaska.

B.T.H.

June 16, 2.

Mr. Wm. T. Doty,
Theological Seminary,
Princeton, N. J.

Dear Sir:

I have just received a letter from S. Foster & Company, San Francisco, stating that they have sold the 92 pounds of ivory which you procured while teaching at St. Lawrence Island, at 50¢ per pound, making $46.00 less freight from Seattle and cartage, $2.56, leaving net $43.44, which I will apply as you previously requested. to Gen Eaton, Mrs Craighead & myself

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, Education for Alaska.

Enclosure

June 16, 1902.

Rev. Charles L. Thompson, D.D.,
Secretary Board of Home Missions,
156 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

My dear Dr. Thompson:

I believe that last year's agreement between the Board and myself as Missionary at large in Alaska, terminated on the first of March. Kindly bring it before the Board for renewal at the old rate of $500.

Trusting that the service that I am able to do the Board is satisfactory, I remain

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

Washington D.C. June 16th 2

Mrs Jas G. Craighead
Harrisburg Pa

My dear Mrs Craighead

It affords me much pleasure to enclose you my Check for $\$14\frac{48}{100}$, the same being another payment on the Doty Account. This has come from the sale of some Walrus ivory which Mr Doty turned over.

As far as I can see, this will be the last payment until Mr Doty gets into the Ministry and can save something from his salary.

General Eaton & myself are willing to give up all further claim to the balance of his indebtedness to us. If you feel the same way kindly write me, & we will relieve his anxiety in this matter. It will be a contribution to "Education for the Ministry"

Mrs Jackson & daughters send kind regards to yourself & daughter

Very truly yours
Sheldon Jackson

June 17, 1902.

Hon. William A. Jones,

Commissioner of Indian Affairs,

Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Permit me to respectfully call your attention to the enclosed letter, one of May 21 and one of June 9th, 1902, from Mrs. Helen W. Clark, Neah Bay, Washington, Missionary of the Woman's Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church of the United States. Mrs. William Ladd, a wealthy widow of Portland, Oregon, president of the Woman's Home Missionary Society for the States of Oregon, Washington and Northern Idaho, auxialiary of the International Board of New York City, of said Society, is anxious to erect a mission house and reading room in the principal village of the Neah Bay Indians.

There has been a correspondence now for over a year with your office concerning the securing of a site for such a building. For some reason the agent seems to have opposed the locating and erecting said buildings. When it is the settled policy of the Government to encourage any effort on the part of responsible parties to christianize and thereby assist the government in the civilization and citizenship of the aboriginal tribes, it would seem as if its agents should render every possible assistance and not to directly or indirectly hinder the establishing of agencies that are for the uplifting of the Indian.

In order that you may get at the bottom of this matter, would it not be practicable for you to direct one of your Inspectors to visit the Neah Bay Agency, confer with all parties, and see if some way cannot be devised by which this good work can be prosecuted, and a location secured for the proposed buildings?

I remain, sir,

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education
in Alaska.

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COPY.

Neah Bay, Washington,

June 9. 1902

Dear Sir:

Am sorry I wrote again concerning the grant of land for the Neah Bay Mission for Dr. Holt got a letter since then from the Interior Office stating that our Agent, Mr. Morse, had written them that none were willing to let me have their land. This is not true, for several pieces were offered me, and the one I chose was to be ours as soon as permission came from Washington. The Agent told them if they let me have the land they would get no more when the allotting was done, but this man had two village lots and was willing I should have one.

To avoid further contention I decided at once we had better take a bit outside the village. I found a little unoccupied corner quite near,---about an acre. The land was taken on all sides and this was left because it was low and wet; by draining I think it will be all right.

The Agent promises to set this apart for us. We will clear it and build thereon a Mission Cottage and Reading Room. The R.R. will be built large enough to worship in for the present. We will set it far enough back from the road that they can build in front when they [illegible] [illegible].

Many thanks for your efforts in our behalf.

The way is hard enough on an Indian field even with a helping hand. I often wonder what the Lord thinks of those who stand by and throw stones at the workers. It is well for us when we can pray in singleness of heart, "Father forgive them for they know not what they do."

Yours in the Master's Service,

(signed) Helen W. Clark.

June 18, 1902.

Dear Sir:

I hope that you will not disappoint me in securing some money, as I am depending upon it for defraying my expenses this summer in Alaska. I should have it by next Tuesday, the 24th.

Hoping it will not discommode you, I remain

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

June 18, 1902.

Rev. George Norcross, D.D.,
Carlisle, Pa.

Dear Brother:

I will be unable to come to Carlisle this week but now expect to leave for Alaska on the morning of the 26th reaching Carlisle between 12 and 1; will stop off at the Indian School, after which will give you a short call at home. It will be necessary for me to take the late afternoon train for Chicago.

With love to the family, I remain

Yours truly,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

June 18, 1902.

Dr. A. H. Laidlaw,
58 West 53d Street,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Doctor:

I now expect to be at your office between 2 and 4 o'clock on Monday afternoon, June 23d; this will be my last visit before leaving for Alaska. I wish you would have ready for me such medicines as you think I ought to take with me for the summer. Also have your bill for services rendered, for payment.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

June 16, 1902.

Mr. W. B. T. Keiser,
Merchants National Bank,
42 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

I send you my Bank Book for balancing, as I leave next week for Alaska and will be gone all summer.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

Enclosure.

S.J.N.

June 18, 2.

Secretaries of American Missionary Association,

Congregational Rooms, 4th Ave. and 22d Street,

New York, N. Y.

Bretheren:

In preparing my educational report I find that I have nothing with regard to your work in Alaska for the year 1901. I noticed some time ago in the "American Missionary" the report of your annual meeting, and in that report I saw a report of the committee on the Alaska work, whibh review of your work I think would suit to be copied into my report. If you have an extra copy left of that number of the "Missionary" please send it to me at once. If not, could not one of you send me a brief statement of the progress for 1901, and add to it, if you can, or have the American Home Missionary Society send me a statement of their work at Nome, Valdez and Douglas Island, which I will incorporate in under the head of Congregational Work in Alaska.

To be of use I ought to receive it in the course of a couple of days. I am sorry to trouble you; I would have written earlier about it, but I thought that I had the information myself.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, Education for Alaska.

R.G.M.,

June 18, 8,

Mr. Robert Pitcairn,
Office of Resident Assistant to President,
Pennsylvania R.R.Co., Pittsburg, Pa.

Dear Sir;

Yours of yesterday is received and I am very glad to know that you are going to have the rest which a trip to Europe will give you and that while so resting you will have an opportunity of seeing Mr. Carnegie.

I enclose you the action of the last general assembly, of which you were a member, endorsing the college in Utah. I also send you a little leaflet with the expressions of approval made by a previous general assembly and our church press. These are not for Mr. Carnegie, as probably they would not appeal particularly to him, but they are for yourself that better realizing the importance of the matter you will be a better advocate when you meet Mr. Carnegie, as you will throw more heart work into it.

The matter of building libraries does not seem to worry Mr. Carnegie, giving or withholding from any particular case does not make any difference with any other place. He can give to a college and will be just as ready to give to the next one that asks as he has been in the past. I recognize that he ordinarily does not give to colleges, but has made one or two exceptions because of exceptional conditions.

If he is not willing to give to the College, but would allow the friends of the College to organize a library association in connection with the College separate from the College incorporation, we could probably form such an association in Salt Lake City. The College, when it gets on its feet, expects to have loan libraries all over Utah. There are four well established academies under the control of the Presbyterian denomination and probably fifty to sixty grammar schools that are under the control of some religious denomination other than that of the Morman Church. Our plans are to make these all loan libraries to our central library at Salt Lake City and in that way reach the larger number of the people of Utah that may wish the advantages of a library.

I think this feature will commend itself to Mr. Carnegie.

At what hotel will you stop in New York? I expect to be in New York myself on Monday, the 23d, and possibly could have a short interview with you at your hotel.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, Education for Alaska.

Enclosure:

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June 19, 1902.

Mr. J. M. Brown,
509 Havemeyer Building,
26 Cortland Street, New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

I enclose you letters from Senators Perkins and Warren concerning the Wyoming Avenue lots. I tried to find these letters when you were here but they had been mislaid.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson
General Agent, &c.

2 enclosures.

June 19, 1902.

Presbyterian Historical Society,
Witherspoon Building,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Sirs:

I fear that I shall be so hurried before leaving for Alaska that I cannotstop off in Philadelphia and bring you the Gavel, Cane, etc. for the Museum. I shall have to go to New York however, probably on Monday afternoon, the 23d, passing through Philadelphia at 7 o'clock in the evening. Would it be convenient for any of you to meet me at the Depot receive the package and allow me to pass on on the same train? I could meet you at the ticket gate of the Baltimore & Ohio Depot.

It is barely possible that I could get off on the 12.30 train from Washington, which reaches Philadelphia at 3.29, and then take the next train to New York; if so I will notify you later on.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

Washington D.C. June 20 2

Mr Herbert B. Huntley
Seattle Wash

Dear Sir

Yours of June 11th & 13th recd together with 3 notes of J. Eggler for $260 Also Warranty deed to Lots 17 to 24 inc Block 6. Craven's Div of Green Lake Add to City of Seattle.

Enclosed find the Warranty deed Signed & returned to you. The $1160 Cash also the notes you can retain until my arrival at Seattle July 6th or 7th

Very Truly Yours
Sheldon Jackson

Washington D.C. June 20 2

Northwestern Investment Co
Saint Paul Minn

Dear Sirs

Yours of June 17th with Sheriff's Certificate of Sale of Blk 5 Underwood's 3rd Addition is received. Also the Quit Claim Deed which I return to you duly signed. When you receive the money on the same please mail to Mrs Sheldon Jackson The Concord. Washington D.C.

I now expect to be in St Paul about June 30th [illegible] 29th

Very truly Yours
Sheldon Jackson

Please have balance sheet ready for me -

1 Enclosure

Rev. Jacob Henry Enders,
Superintendent of Missions for
The Reformed (Dutch) Church
in Northern & Central
New York.

547 Central Avenue, Albany, N.Y.
May 24th, 1897.

My Dear Mrs. Jackson:

I write most heartily to congratulate you, and yours, upon the honor, so recently conferred upon your husband, in his election as Moderator of your Church. An honor - in my judgment - richly deserved, and earned. It is seldom that the Home work, so important, to the "making of the nation," is rightly recognized, or regarded, and I rejoice that, his life-long, and self-denying efforts, and noble devotion, and liberality have been so much appreciated by his Church.

x x x x x x

Affec. Yours,
(signed) J. H. Enders.

June 20, 1902.

Dr. Francis H. Gambell, M.D.,
Thief River, Red Lake County,
Minnesota.

My dear Dr. Gambell:

Your telegram of yesterday was received last night, and to-day I send you by registered mail the account book. If you never learned bookkeeping in school or since would it not be well to employ some bookkeeper at your place to sit down with you and go over the book and straighten out the entries so as not only to understand them yourself but make them plain to any professional bookkeeper that may audit the books. One great help in this matter would be to add up your debtor and credit columns. I notice that some columns even yet are not added up and the sum total placed at the bottom of the column. Wherever there is a balance in favor of any individual employe, do you mean that the government is owing that individual that much, and is expected to pay in cash for supplies? If so, why did not you straighten out and balance the account with supplies? As if required to pay cash here it will require a very long time to get the information from which the Disbursing Clerk would be willing to pay a bill.

The $713.27 balance in favor of your account I judge it to be supplies taken from the government warehouse and was taken from your salary in the final settlement, August 3, 1901, of your salary account Where employes are represented by the book as owing the government, did you intend that we should take the same out of their salary? I am

I am sorry to have to confess that we have found very great difficulty here in understanding your method of bookkeeping.

To-day I sent you the Reindeer Report, which I would have sent a number of days ago had I been sure you were still at Thief River.

I leave on the 26th for Seattle and will make a hurried trip to Eaton, Teller, Gambell, Cape prince of Wales, and the mouth of the Anadyr River.

When you find a permanent location that suits you let me know.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

You can address me Occidental Hotel Seattle. Where I hope to be July 6 & 7th

When through with Account-book return it to Bureau of Education

June 21, 1902.

Mrs. Eugene Willard,
3620 Forest Avenue,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Friend:

Yours of the 16th is received. My health is considerably better than when you saw me last fall; at the same time I arranged for Mr. Hamilton to take the heavy part of the summer work in Alaska and thus far relieve me. I, however, will make a short trip to Bering Straits myself, and expect to pass through Chicago on Saturday the 28th, spending the Sabbath at St. Paul. If Dr. Willard will send me the street and number of the Dental College, and the hours that he ordinarily is there, on Saturday, I will give him a short call.

I am delighted to hear how well the children are doing; give them all my love.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

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June 21, 1902.

Lieut-Colonel R. H. Pratt, U.S.A.,
Indian School,
Carlisle, Pa.

My dear Colonel:

I find that by getting the Special Fast Train from Harrisburg to Chicago I can add a day's work in Washington, consequently my plans now are to leave Washington Friday morning, the 27th, which should bring me to Harrisburg at 11.27 noon. I will get off at the junction and come directly to the School to confer with you and then take the 3.15 train from Carlisle to Harrisburg, which enables me to get the Chicago Special at 5.55 P.M. on Friday afternoon.

I am very sorry to have to rush matters so much at Carlisle but with the pressure of work do not see how I can do otherwise. You will therefore expect me on Friday noon instead of Thursday.

Trusting that this arrangement will not inconvenience you I remain,

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

Any letters or photos the Children may have to send to their friends can be handed me -

June 21, 1902.

Rev. George Norcross, D.D.,
Carlisle, Pa.

My dear Brother:

I find that by taking the Pennsylvania Fast Train from Harrisburg to Chicago that I can save a day for work in Washington. Leslie and I therefore will leave Washington at 7.50 on Friday morning, the 27th, reaching Carlisle at 12.27 noon. I presume that I will have to get off at the junction and go over to the school to confer with Col. Pratt concerning the Alaska children. Unfortunately I will have to leave Carlisle on the 3.15 train for Harrisburg, which will only enable me to say how d'ye and goodbye and leave Leslie to finish out my visit.

If your daughters are well and wish to display their cooking, how would it be to invite Col. and Mrs. Pratt to meet me at your house at lunch? That would enable me to see both parties the whole two hours and three quarters. Of course you are interested in the conference with Col. Pratt concerning the Alaska children. If you should find it convenient to make such an arrangement, please drop me a line and I will not get off at the junction but continue direct to your house.

With love to Mary and Louise, I remain

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c

June 21, 1902.

Presbyterian Historical Sociaty,
Witherspoon Building,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Sirs:

Dr. Edward B. Hodges' kind letter of June 20th is received. Please say to him that I will pass through Philadelphia on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, Chestnut Street Station, at 5.51 P.M. on Monday afternoon, the 23d, and if convenient will be glad to have him meet me at the ticket gate. If it is not convenient for him to come, have some other person there to receive the Cane, &c.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

If the porter will pass him through the gate, it will be better for him to be nearer the train, as that train does not stop long.

June 21, 1902.

Mr. Portus B. Weare,
Old Colony Building,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Mr. Weare:

I now expect to reach Chicago on the Pennsylvania Special, at 8.55 A.M. Saturday, June 28th, and will come to your office between 9 and 10 o'clock,---probably nearer 10.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

COPY.
4407.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

BUREAU OF EDUCATION.

Washington, D.C., March 28, 1902.

Sir:

Referring to my letter of February 1, 1902, relative to certain claims of Laplanders filed with the Secretary of State, I beg leave to state that when I was examining into the contracts of service made between the agent of the War Department and the several Laplanders who were employed as teamsters to manage the reindeer herd purchased in 1898 for the relief of citizens supposed to be starving in the gold regions near Dawson, I noticed a provision in some of the contracts which gave or seemed to give the employe in possession of the contract the right to a loan of a hundred reindeer from the United States Government for three to five years without lease or rent in such a way that only the original number should be returned to the Government and the annual increase of the herd should belong to the employe. I quote the following words from Contract No. 9 as an example:

> "Even so shall every one of the undersigned hired man if he is found qualified thereto by his superiors and desires to leave the service after two years period have the right to a loan of one hundred reindeer for three or five years as will be further agreed upon without lease or rent in such a way that only the original number are returned to the government and the surplus belongs to the lessor, all other things with reference to residence, etc. under such conditions as may be further settled upon."

This provision is found in the contracts of 23 Laplanders. A similar provision is also found in Contract No. 7 which was made with 24 of the Laplanders. The wording of Contract No. 7 is as follows:

> "Even so shall every one of the hired men if he is deemed qualified by appointed government officials have the right to a loan of one hundred (100) reindeer for three or five years, as will be later described without lease or rent in such a way that only the original number shall be returned to the government and all offspring or surplus belongs to the lessor, all other things as with reference to residence etc., in accordance with and under such conditions as may be stipulated in the contract of lease. Such loan of reindeer can however not take place before after two years period."

There is also a similar provision in Contract No. 6, which applies to five of the Laplanders employed:

> "Also shall every one of the undersigned hired men, if he is deemed qualified thereto by his superiors and desires to finish his service after the period of two years, have the right to a loan of one hundred (100) reindeer for three to five years after, as later will be determined without lease or rent in such a way that only the original number is returned to the government and the offspring or surplus to belong to the borrower, everything else with reference to residence etc. under such conditions as may be further determined."

This provision to loan one hundred reindeer under certain conditions applies, as mentioned above, to five persons under Contract No. 6, to 24 persons under Contract No. 7, and 28 persons under Contract No. 9, making in all 52 Laplanders out of the 76 originally employed by the War Department for the relief expedition. Of these 53 who by contract have or seem to have had a claim for the loan of one hundred reindeer, it would appear that there are only 13 who have complied with the conditions of the contract so far as to complete their two years' service.

The contracts in question to which I call attention are contracts made originally under the authority of the War Department, and it would be officious for this Bureau, belonging as it does to the Department of the Interior, to call attention to the contracts were it not for the fact that some of these Laplanders were taken into the employ of this Office after their contract closed with the War Department. Naturally, holding the United States Government to be responsible for the fulfillment of their contracts and being ignorant of the fact that they must look to the War Department instead of to the Department of the Interior for said fulfillment of contracts, they have applied to the agents of this Office for a loan of a herd of reindeer, and I have had no recourse but to decline to consider their applications. In the natural course of events their claims will come into the hands of their home government and by it be referred to the United States. It has seemed to me more in accordance with the equity of the matter to have the contracts examined carefully and the rights of the parties to the contracts determined by the Honorable the Attorney General. If his decision finds anything due to the Laplander employes under their contracts, I would respectfully inquire whether the proper steps should not be taken to satisfy the claims, securing Congressional action if necessary.

I have the honor to enclose a memorandum containing a list which I have procured of all the men, women and children from Lapland brought to the United States in March, 1898, by the War Department and have appended English translations of the contracts which, however, need to be compared more carefully than has yet been possible with the original contracts in the Danish language. The several columns in the table indicate those at present employed, the wages they are receiving and the places where employed, etc. It will be seen that there are nine persons employed by this Office. I have also appended exhibits containing information which I have procured through the United States Agent of Education who visits Alaska from year to year.

Exhibit A - Shows the Lapps who served out the contract for two years made with the War Department January 24, 1898.

Exhibit B - Shows the Lapps in the employ of the Bureau of Education 1900-1901.

Exhibit C - All who had in their contracts the provision allowing them to claim one hundred deer after two years.

Exhibit D - All who have served two years and are liable to claim one hundred deer.

Exhibit E - The names of those who in the opinion of the United States Agent of Education in Alaska are persons who would be found "qualified" in the sense of the words used in the contracts.

In the original memorandum each name that is found on any of these exhibits is marked in red ink, the letters showing which of the exhibits (a,b,c,d,e,) contain his name.

Some of the reindeer obtained from Lapland by the War Department when in pasturage near the Lynn Canal in Alaska died for the want of moss, their natural food. Such deer as survived were turned over by the War Department to the Department of the Interior, and I would respectfully inquire whether there was any contract or understanding with the War Department to carry out the contracts made with the Laplanders brought over to accompany the reindeer herd, as herders and teamsters.

I have the honor respectfully to suggest that if it meets with your approval this letter be referred to the Honorable the Secretary of War, calling his attention to the contracts and explaining to him the causes which forced this matter upon the attention of this Office.

Very respectfully

Your obedient servant,

(signed) W. T. Harris,

Commissioner.

ENDORSEMENTS.

Department of the Interior: Received May 29, 1902, No.4444. File 3655-'0 466-'02 March 28,1902. 3053-'00. Refers to letter of February 1, in regard to contracts made between the agent of the War Department and Laplanders employed as teamsters to manage reindeer herd purchased in 1898. 2 Sets of inclosures Office of the Secretary of War Department 976. --- Chief Clerk, Mar 2 9 1902.

Department of the Interior, April 7, 1902. Respectfully forwarded to the Honorable Secretary of War for his consideration. An early expression of his views upon the matter presented herein by the Commissioner of Education is desired in order that proper instructions may be issued to the representatives of this Department charged with the conduct of affairs in Alaska, prior to their departure for that place on the 25th instant. The suggestion has been made to the Department that of the 13 Laplanders left in Alaska, having an equitable claim for loan of reindeer under their contract with the War Department, nine (9) can be employed in the service as teachers receiving their salaries in the form of a yearly loan of one hundred reindeer each, rather than in money, rations and clothing, upon the condition that they waive all claims to loan of reindeer under contract of 1898, with the War Department. Of the remainder of the thirteen (13)

Laplanders above referred to, two (2) cannot be employed on account of intemperate habits, one (1) is too old and feeble for service, and the other does not wish a loan, as he contemplates returning home to engage

in business. (signed) E. A. Hitchcock, Secretary.

Received Back Apr.10,1902. Record Div. War Dept. Judge Advocate General. (12393) 3d Indorsement. War Department, Judge Advocate General's Office, Washington,D.C. April 12, 1902. Respectfully returned to the Secretary of War. By an Act of Congress approved December 18,1897 (30 Stats.226) making provision for the relief of certain people in the Yukon River country Alaska,the Secretary of War was authorized in his discretion,to purchase and import reindeer and employ and bring into the country reindeer herders or drivers,for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of that act,which further provided that- "the said reindeer or other outfit may be sold and disposed of by the Secretary of War when he shall have no further use for them under the provisions of this Act, or he may turn over the same or any part thereof to the Department of the Interior." It is understood that the War Department under the provisions of this Act employed Dr. Sheldon Jackson, an employe of the Interior Department acquainted to some extent with the conditions in Alaska and sent him to Lapland to purchase reindeer and employ reindeer drivers. This office is not informed as to what instructions the Department gave him in regard to the contracts he should make with the persons he employed; but it seems from these papers that he entered into certain agreements purporting to bind "himself on behalf of the United States Government" to lend to each of the other parties to the contracts 100 reindeer without charge for 3 or 5 years. These contracts were signed by Dr. Jackson as special agent of the War Department. It is further understood that the War Department has turned over to the Interior Department all the reindeer purchased under this act that did not die between the date of purchase and the date of transfer. This office has no information in regard to the terms of that transfer. Those of the Lapps who now claim the loan under the contracts are in the employ of the Interior Department with the exceptions mentioned in the first indorsement hereon, and have,therefore,applied to that Department for the fulfillment of their contracts. The Secretary of the Interior in forwarding the matter for the consideration of this Department, says:- "The suggestion has been made to the Department that of the thirteen Laplanders left in Alaska, having an equitable claim for loan of reindeer under their contract with the War Department, nine (9) can be employed in the service as teachers receiving their salaries in the form of a yearly loan of one hundred reindeer each,rather than in money,rations and clothing,upon the condition that they waive all claims to loan of reindeer under contract of 1898, with the War Department." In my opinion the act under which the reindeer were purchased did not authorize the making of a contract binding th United States to lend reindeer to any one. It authorized their purchase and provided that they might be disposed of either by sale or by transfer to the Interior Department, when the Secretary of War "shall have no further use for them under the provisions of this act." It is thought that this act was intended for the immediate relief of suffering persons in Alaska and was not intended to cover the employment of reindeer drivers except for the purposes of that act. On the other hand these contracts required several years to elapse before the rights of the parties thereto would be fully satisfied. There were 52 persons each having the right to a loan of 100 reindeer under these contracts. Should they all have complied with the conditions of these contracts and applied for loans it would have necessitated 5200 reindeer to meet their demands.

It may be doubted whether the whole amount appropriated by the act for the relief expedition would have been sufficient to purchase and transport to Alaska the reindeer which those contracts purported to bind the United States to lend these drivers. It is understood that there were purchased under this act about 500 reindeer,some of which died. It is not known to this office whether there are not living sufficient number of these reindeer with their increase to meet the demand of the Lapps who are now applying for the loan of 100 each and there is no appropriation under this Department from which the purchase of reindeer to supply such deficiency if one exist,could be made. Moreover,the matter of the purchase and introduction of reindeer into Alaska for domestic purposes and the training of natives in their management is under the control of the Interior Department and Congress annually makes appropriation for the support of that industry. I am of the opinion that the provisions of these contracts made as they were by the agent of the Interior Department in charge of this reindeer culture,must be upheld,if at all,under the laws applicable to that Department, and can not be fulfilled by this Department. I recommend that the Secretary of the Interior be informed in accordance with these views,and that his Department will make no objection to any action that Department may take toward making settlements under said contracts. (signed) Geo. B. Davis, Judge-Advocate General, Received at War Dept. April 12, 1902.

4th indorsement. War Department,April 12, 1902. Respectfully returned to the Honorable the Secretary of the Interior,inviting attention to the foregoing report of the Army, in whose views the Department concurs. (signed) W. Cary Sanger, Assistant Secretary of War.

COPY
4407

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
WASHINGTON,

April 17, 1902.

The Commissioner
of Education.

Sir:

Your letter of March 28, 1902 has been received calling attention to contracts for service made between the Agent of the War Department and the Laplanders employed as teamsters to manage the reindeer herd purchased in 1898 for use in Alaska, and suggesting, among other things, that the attention of the War Department be directed to the matter.

In response thereto, I transmit herewith, for your information, an opinion of the Judge Advocate General of the Army which is approved by the Secretary of War, expressing the opinion that the provisions of the contracts to which you refer, made as they were by the Agent of this Department in charge of reindeer culture must be upheld, if at all, under the laws applicable to this Department and cannot be fulfilled by the War Department, etc. When this paper shall have served its purpose I have to request that it be returned for the files of the Department.

In this connection, the suggestion has been made to the Department that of the thirteen Laplanders left in Alaska having an equitable claim for loan of reindeer under their contract with the War Department nine can be employed in the reindeer service as teachers, compensation therefor to be paid them in the form of a loan of one hundred reindeer each, rather than in money, rations and clothing, as has been the practice heretofore. Under the circumstances, therefore, I see no good reason why such a plan should not be adopted. It is to be understood, however, that this Department does not bind itself to employ these Laps for a longer period than a fiscal year at a time and that at the expiration of the term of employment the one hundred deer are to be returned to the Department.

Very respectfully,

(signed) E. A. Hitchcock,

Secretary.

Pats. & Miscls. Div.
2896 - 1900,
3053 "
3655 - 1901,
468 - 1902,
1326 "

Indorsement:- Bureau of Education U.S. Apr. 18 '02 - 4407; see 4444.

Interior Dept. April 17, 1902. Contracts for service between the Agent of the War Department and Laplanders employed as teamsters to manage reindeer herd in 1898. Transmits opinion of Judge Advocate General of the Army, approved by the Secretary of War.

446

June 23, 1902.

Mr. Robert Pitcairn,
Care Purser of Steamer "Oceanic",
New York, N. Y.

My dear Sir:

Yours of the 19th is received, and owing to the uncertainty of finding you at the Hotel, I will give up the attempt. I send you this letter to the Waldorf-Astoria and a duplicate letter to the Purser of the Oceanic.

I send also enclosed a copy of the original letter which was sent Mr. Carnegie, if you will be so kind as to deliver one of them.

I entrust the matter to you, praying that God will open Mr. Carnegie's mind to respond favorably.

Wishing you a pleasant and restful trip, I remain

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Education, &c.

Enclosures.

(COPY)

Gen. John Eaton, Ph.D., LL.D.
President.
Washington, D.C.

Rev. R.G. McNiece, D.D.
Dean.

WESTMINSTER COLLEGE,

Salt Lake City, Utah.

The Concord, Washington, D. C.
March 11, 1901.

Andrew Carnegie, Esq.

My dear Sir:

In your generous distribution of libraries we hope you will not overlook Sheldon Jackson * College. It is incorporated under the laws of Utah and is in most hearty harmony with the American spirit. It has an ample campus adjoining the city of Salt Lake. It proposes to supply reading for both its students and the people of the city, and by a system of exchange, after the plan of the State Library in New York it hopes to supply students and people in three other leading towns, located North and South in the center of Utah. In this inter-mountain region there is destined to be an enormous population and those now there are in great need.

Very sincerely yours, &c.,
(signed) John Eaton,
President.

---

* Since this letter was written the College has been re-named Westminster.

I know from actual contact with the educational work of the Rocky Mountains that this institution is doing a grand work. Money could not be given to a more worthy cause.

(signed) James H. Kyle, Chairman Committee on Education & Labor
United States Senate,

"	Thomas R. Bard,	United States Senate,	California.
"	H. M. Teller,	" " "	Colorado.
"	Geo. C. Perkins,	" " "	California.
"	Geo. L. Sjoup,	" " "	Idaho.
"	F. H. Carter,	" " "	Montana.
"	Henry Heitfeld,	" " "	Idaho.
"	Jno. M. Thurston,	Ex- " " "	Nebraska.
"	Wm. M. Stewart,	" " "	Nevada.
"	Wm. P. Frye,	" " "	Maine.
"	F. E. Warren,	" " "	Wyoming.
"	Francis G. Newlands,	House of Reps.	Nevada.

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President.
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United States Senate.
" Thomas R. Bard, United States Senate -- California.
" H. M. Teller, " " " -- Colorado.
" Geo. C. Perkins, " " " -- California.
" Geo. L. Shoup, " " " -- Idaho.
" T. H. Carter, " " " -- Montana.
" Henry Heitfeld, " " " -- Idaho.
" Jno. M. Thurston, ex-" " " -- Nebraska.
" Wm. M. Stewart, " " " -- Nevada.
" Wm. P. Frye, " " " -- Maine.
" F. E. Warren, " " " -- Wyoming.
" Francis G. Newlands, House of Reps. -- Nevada.

June 23, 1902.

Mr. Allan W. Mallery,
W. & S. Real Estate Company.
1412 G Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

My dear Sir:

Yours of the 21st is received and I am very sorry that you have been laid up from work, as well as regret that you were unable to get the money that I need. If it comes after I have gone away, please deposit to my credit in the Washington Loan & Trust Co. Bank---taking their receipt for the same, then please write me, care of Revenue Cutter **THETIS** Nome, Alaska, so that I may draw against the money.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

B.T.H.

June 25, 2.

Hon. John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

It affords me much pleasure to recommend to your consideration Mr. William T. Doty, a graduate of Princeton University, where he took honors, and who has taken a partial course at Princeton Theological Seminary. Circumstances require for the present that he should stop his studies. I have known Mr. Doty for a number of years and for a year he was in charge of the public school and service at St. Lawrence Island just south of Bering Straits, among a wild and barbarous people. In every position that I have known him he has done well.

I understand that he is an applicant for the position of Consul to Tahiti, which position is about to be vacated by his transfer. If you could see your way clear to appoint him to that position you will get an honest and efficient public officer, one that will do credit to the United States Government.

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, Education for Alaska.

B.T.H.

June 25, 2.

Hon. Hermann Binger, Commissioner,

General Land Office, Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In accordance with your request made during a personal interview concerning the survey of the mission lands in Alaska, I have the honor to write you that in the organic act of 1884 and the act to make further provisions for a civil government for Alaska and for other purposes, approved June 6, 1900, the legislation with regard to mission lands was at my own suggestion to the Committees of Congress and was taken in accordance with the precedents established both in the States of Oregon and Washington when they were territories, to-wit: granting 640 acres of land to mission stations among the Indians. In Oregon and Washington the grant was made directly to the missions at the time of the passage of the act. In Alaska, however, in 1884, instead of giving a title to the missionary societies the Government reserved the land for their use, subject to further legislation by Congress. In 1900 Congress enacted that further legislation + and directed that the Secretary of

+ U.S. Statutes at Large. 56th Congress 1900-01
Vol 31. Page 330 Section 27th

the Interior should have said missionary lands surveyed and patents issued for the same to the several societies to which they belong.

In conversation with some of the officials of the land offices in Alaska I have found a disposition on their part to limit the intention of Congress as to the number of acres to be granted a station. Instead of taking the broad view of Congress some of them seem disposed to limit the tract to the fewest possible acres, taking the ground that the mission is only in possession of such land as they have placed their houses upon and perhaps cleared for crops. I feel assured that your own knowledge of the situation in new territories and your own sense of justice will issue such orders that the societies shall receive a title to the full 640 acres that I know was in the mind of the Committees that recommended the legislation to Congress.

It is not only wisdom to deal liberally with the churches that have expended many times over the amount of money that would buy the 640 acres in their efforts to civilize and thus police the native tribes in the interest of good government, but also an act of simple justice. You will recognize that there has never been an Indian war in Alaska. That is largely due to the fact that missionaries had made an impression upon the native population before there was a large influx of whites. The early missions of the Yukon Valley and along the Coast made such an impression upon the native population that when in 1897 the Klondike gold excitement brought a rush of miners into that country that have been able to travel to and fro, miles away from any protection of their fellowmen, among the native population without harm, and when lost and starving were taken in by the natives and treated to the best that they had for themselves. The Indian wars such as had been had in other sections of the country would have cost the Government many times over the price of the land which Congress has now directed to be given to these societies.

As an illustration of the money expended by the churches for the civilization of the natives, and in that respect the saving to the Government in appropriations, I can give you the items of the Presbyterian denomination, with which I am better acquainted, but I presume that all the other denominations can show just as good figures for the stations where they are at work. The figures that I give you are from the books of the Treasurer from 1888 to the present time; the figures previous to 1888 are approximate, as the Board at that time in their reports lumped the money expended at the several missions without designating the amount at each mission.

Mission	Established	Expenses to 1888	Expenses from 1888 to the present	Total
Sitka	1878	$ 94,020.90	$283,063.47	$377,084.37
Fort Wrangel	1877	2,752.04	8,256.12	11,008.16
Juneau		14,093.40	42,280.22	56,373.62
Jackson	1881	14,458.53	43,375.60	57,834.13
Haines	1881	6,138.83	18,516.49	24,655.32
Angoon	1885	100.00	225.00	325.00
Hoonah	1881	2,552.64	7,657.92	10,210.56
Douglas Island			1,091.50	1,091.50
Saxman			583.33	583.33
Point Barrow			26,511.11	26,511.11
Gambell (St.-Lawrence Is.)			5,850.21	5,850.21

Making since 1888	$437,410.97	
In addition to the above salaries of missionaries during the same time	114,085.82	
Grand total	$551,496.79	
Total since 1877		$685,613.13

This represents simply one denomination and the private benefactions of its membership towards the helping of the Government to civilize the natives; and surely that amount of money will justify the Land Office in placing the most liberal construction possible on the Act of Congress, to-wit: granting to each mission station 640 acres of land.

I regret that I have not the figures for the Congregational, Methodist, Baptist, Roman Catholic, Episcopal, Moravian, Sweden and Norwegian churches that are at work in different portions of Alaska. I am sure that the total would be a very great surprise to the people of the United States.

I have, therefore, to respectfully urge that in your instructions to the surveyors that you direct them to make their surveys with reference to giving the full number (640) of acres allowed by the Act of Congress.

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, Education for Alaska.

I neglected to mention that the mission stations need additional land to that upon which their houses, play grounds and farming are established in order to give pasturage for the mission cattle and also timber land for fuel for the school.

In addition to the needs of the station many of the missions are settling their converts upon the mission tract and giving them a quit-claim title to the land upon which they have built their houses and made their vegetable gardens. Still further it is desirable that a mission station and a native settlement have a good sized tract of land in order that they may keep their people removed to a greater distance from the liquor saloons which the lower class of our white population are introducing into that country.

June 25, 1902.

Rev. George F. McAfee,
Supt. of Schools, Woman's Board of Home Missions,
156 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

I notice in the list of the Missionary workers in Alaska printed in the Home Mission Monthly for June, 1902, page 186, that some of the stations are named after the tribes and some are given the proper names of the respective villages.

Allow me to call your attention to it and suggest what you yorself will readily recognize, that it is important for the missionary publications to use the same names as the government publications, else in the minds of the future reader there will be much confusion as to what place was intended by the publication. I mail you the latest Map of the U. S. Coast Survey, and also a table containing the following columns:

1. The name frequwntly used in the Home Mission Monthly by the Board of Missions;

2. The names used by the Government in the U. S. Coast Survey Maps;

3. The names used by the Government in its official Post-Office list;

4. A column of the names that should be used by the Board with names of the tribes inhabiting the village. The two most noted are those of the Chilkat and Hydah; both of which

names are not the names of villages but of the tribes. Hereafter Haines, and Klukwan both belong to the Chilkat tribe; Jackson, Klawock and Kasaan and Klinquan are four stations among the Hydahs. St Lawrence Island is not the name of a village but a large island 100 miles long. The name of the village is Gambell, situated at Cape Chibukak.

Very truly yours,

General Agent, &c.

(Enclosure.)

Unalakleet, Alaska, April 1st, 1902.

Dr. Sheldon Jackson,

Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I am in receipt of yours of December 4th and contents noted, and in reply would say that I have nothing against Mr. Lindseth putting up a house on the other side of the river, though I have somewhat been disappointed in my opinion of him. He has been indulging strong drinks freely and also assisting others to get it.

Ole Barh has been and still is together with the native herders. The herd has been on South river during the winter, but is now on the move towards Newkleet so as to be nearer to the summer pasture after the fawning season is over. Per Spein has kept his herd separate. He was asking to put his herd into Ole Barh's for the summer, for, he said, it was too small to keep it alone during summer.

Mary Sinrock's herd arrived here Feb. 27th, being a long time on the road from Nome. Many deer having been killed on the way and sold by men who were putting themselves in possession of the herd, Mary had hired a Lap by name Rauna to move the herd over to Unalakleet. Rauna was to have three deer for his service.

He brought the herd to Nome River and left it there, while he himself went back to Nome commencing to drink and fight and thus was put in jail for cutting another fellow with knife. While Mary, herd, and her boys were still at Nome river Mr. Lindseth came up to Nome to put in operation the mail line between Teller and Kotzebue Sound for which he had obtained the contract. Returning to Unalakleet he got in with Mary and got Rauna out of jail and put him in charge of the herd again. Mr. Lindseth took Mary and went ahead of the herd. Mr. L. sold a number of deer between Nome and Unalakleet and so did Rauna. At Golovin Rauna remained for a long while with the herd. Mr. Lindseth and Mary arrived here a long time ahead. Mary commenced to be alarmed for her deer and wanted to return to find out what had become of her deer. But Mr. L. had said to Mary, "I will go". Before he went he sent down a note asking me to make out a power of attorney as to authorize him to sell deer and collect money and to take charge of Mary's entire business. On the bottom of the note was written, "I heard that a wolf gotten into Mary's herd."

I sent a note back stating that I was not authorized to make out any paper to that effect. Next day Mary came down from Eaton. I inquired of her if she desired to turn over her herd to Mr. Lindseth; but she said she did not know anything about it.

When the herd finally got here I had Mary to count her deer and also to mark them. They numbered at the time 320.

Per Spein will put his herd into Mary's for this year for to help her and also to instruct her boys as to be more capable herders. This herd will be at Tolstoi Pt. for the summer.

Mr. L. has threatened to bring a law suit against Mary for $400. Mary paid Mr. L. on the 6th of March three deer which he demanded in order to balance the expense account for bringing Mary from Nome to Unalakleet. But then he demanded ten more as salary. I wanted him to wait with these until you came in summer and he agreed to do so. But the next day he turned around and went to St. Michael to see the judge. I heard the papers were already here to be served on Mary. I sent a telegram down to the Judge stating the agreement that was made between Mary and L.; also that Mary's herd was under the Gov. control. Thus it stands at present, the papers have not yet been served on Mary, and Mr. L. is gone to Nome. I have not had any answer to my letter in regard to the Christian Lap families.

With exception of Mrs. Karlson we have been very well this winter, and so have the natives. The children been doing very well in school, and in our church work we have also been blessed. Nine have been baptized during winter.

With kind wishes from me and family, I remain

Yours truly,

A. E. Karlson.

Holy Cross Mission,
Koserefsky P.O.,
Alaska, May 1, '02.

Dear Dr. Jackson:

The Alaska Mission of the Yukon finds itself in sore need of help, owing to a devastating plague which has raged among the Esquimaux and which in a short time carried off one-half of the native population. It would take too long to describe the tale of horror witnessed by the Missionaries during the plague. Suffice it to say that the well ones fled from shelter, from food, and from home, abandoning the sick to their fate amidst the unburied remains of the dead and exposing themselves to the horrors of starvation. The Missionaries exerted themselves to the utmost, nursing the sick, assisting the dying, burying the dead and distributing with an unsparing hand every means at command, leaving the mission exhausted and in a very crippled condition struggling to keep on with its work and its schools. We cannot think of abandoning the field or of sending adrift the orphans whom the fearful plague has left on our hands, but we shall continue the work begun confiding in God's Providence and trusting to the efficacy of this appeal to your generousity. Hoping that you will contribute your mite of one dollar and pray for the conversation of these natives, I am

Yours truly,

Rev. J. L. Lucchesi, S. J.

Contributions may be sent directly to above address, or to Rev. J. M. Piet, S.J., Gonzaga College, Spokane, Wash.

COPY.

Esperance, N. Y., April 7th,
1899.

Rev. Sheldon Jackson, D.D.,

Dear Bro.,

Even with the efficient aid of Miss Sarah Messinger and after carefully going over the member list of the church from its organization I have not been able to gather all the facts for your purpose.

The Church was first organized un 1818, but after the blessed revival in 1822, they discovered that the organization was not according to the Presbyterian Forn of Government and reorganized. From the first date it would not be 90 years until 1908, and from the second not until 1913. They have had at least one short period, the ministry of Mr. Blaine when the church received nothing from the Board and there may have been other such times, but they have always been either when they were having temporary supplies or a minister who had means, and did not ask for a full salary.

The story of those who have left here and done good work elsewhere is long and interesting but I fear of such a character, that, except in a very few instances you cannot use it. When you were here last you mentioned a family by the name of Candee. Irenaeus Candee became a prominent minister. You probably know more about the family than we do. You also know of Mrs. Hazelton and her work among the sailors at Genoa, (Italy) and also at Canajoharie. Your sister the wife of Rev. Mr. Norcross of course I need not mention for the same reason. There was a Robt. Henry Nolton who went to Syracuse and did good work, also a Henry Starin in the same city. Some members of the Hemstreet family became prominent in some large Methodist Churches A Silas Deuel studied for the ministry and died before entering the work. Conklin Devel became prominent as a minister in the Methodist Church, as Superintendent of Schools in a town in Ohio and as a Temperance worker. Newton Hempstead was pastor of a prominent church in Ohio, and he had a brother Samuel who also did good work. Altho' not in the Ministry Mrs. Helen Keasles, a very spiritual Christian and helpful worker. Although for years an invalid, lived at different times in New York and Schenectady. She bequethed the money with which we repaired the church. At one time, Miss Messinger tells me that they had a Tract Soceity in the Church. At the upper end of the village there were some Germans who were Roman Catholics. By giving them German tracts and getting them into the Sabbath school one family of children were weaned from the Roman Church and their after history is a typical case of the good done by the Esperance Church in all its history. None of the children joined the church here, but one went East and was received into the Baptist Church and four more girls joined the Presbyterian Church in Amsterdam, married earnest Christian workers and with them have done much good work. Much more could be written for whole families have scattered when the children became of age carrying the good influences of the little home church with them. One for instance held a meeting and held up the banner of the cross in the far west where they could not have a church. Others have married ministers or in other ways gone away and good stories have been heard from them since. At the battle of San Juan the son of Bro. Taylor one of the ministers here was seriously wounded but is still living to exert a good Christian influence in the army where it so much needed.

You probably can add much to what I have gathered, and I hope that I have jogged your memory sufficiently to make my facts of use to you. Of course I have refrained from mentioning that Missionary at large whose career began in the Esperance Church, and will not end, I hope, for many years, building as you do, like Paul, on your own and not another man's foundation.

May I say a few words as to the condition of the Esperance Church. Deaths, removals and business changes have reduced their resources until it has become a serious question, whether they can continue to do even the work which they have been doing. I am just finishing the seventh year of my pastorate here. The work has had many joys but my heart has been saddened by the continued and inevitable decadence.

On giving my notes a final review, I find that I have omitted a case quite as important as any other. Jas. McKinney brought up in the Esperance Church became an Elder in the 4th Church, Albany, and has been one of its pillars for years. He is, or was, a banker. I might have given you more, but I did not feel willing to tire Miss Messinger too much as she has suffered a slight stroke of paralysis and was in bed both times that I saw her. Her mind has the same clearness and brilliancy that you must have observed when you were here. Her sickness has delayed my letter. You know that you would be welcome here at any time, more than welcome, especially to tell the story of your work.

Respectfully yours,

(signed) Wm. G. Westervelt.

NAME Used In Home Miss'y Monthly.	United States Official Maps.	Official Post Office List.	Correct Name.	Tribe Occupying the Place.
Klukwan Chilcat	Klukwan		Klukwan	Chilkat
		Haines	Haines	"
Ft.Wrangel	Wrangell	Ft.Wrangel	Wrangell	Stickene
Hoonah		Hoonah	Hoonah	Hoonah
Hydah	Jackson	Jackson	Jackson	Hydah
	Klawock	Klawock	Klawock	Hydah and Hanegah
	Klinquan		Klinquan	"
	Kasaan	Kasaan	Kasaan	"
Juneau	Juneau	Juneau	Juneau	Awks & Takoos
Pt.Barrow	Pt.Barrow	Barrow	Pt.Barrow	Eskimo
St.Lawrence Id.			Gambell	"
Saxman			Saxman	Tongas & Cape Fox
Skagway	Skagway	Skagway	Skagway	Chilkats
Sitka	Sitka	Sitka	Sitka	Sitkan
Killisnoo	Killisnoo	Killisnoo	Killisnoo	Kootznahoo

S.T.M.

June 25, 2.

Mr. John H. Converse,

Philadelphia, Pa.

My dear Mr. Converse:

It affords me much pleasure to introduce to you the Rev. George Bailey, Ph. D., President of Westminster College (formerly Sheldon Jackson College), Salt Lake City, Utah.

Since his stroke of paralysis the Hon. John Eaton, LL. D., has been ~~was~~ incapacitated for work and has been made Emeritus President, the bearer, Mr. Bailey, having been elected President in his place. Mr. Bailey was Pastor of one of our churches in Salt Lake City which he resigned to accept the Presidency of the College.

I hope you will give him your confidence and encouragement as you did to General Eaton. Just in proportion as the Mormon question becomes more and more acute the necessity of a Christian college as the crowning work of the Christian schools throughout Utah becomes more and more urgent.

Greatly rejoicing in the success of the evangelistic work during the past year, under the direction of the Committee of the General Assembly of which you are Chairman, I remain

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

Enclosure:

B.T.H.

June 25, 2.

Miss Caroline Willard,

Auburn, New York.

My dear Miss Willard:

Permit me to introduce to you the Rev. George Bailey, Ph. D., of Salt Lake City, Utah. Mr. Bailey was the successful Pastor of one of our Presbyterian Churches in Salt Lake City. When our dear friend, General Eaton, was laid aside from the Presidency of the College by a stroke of paralysis, Mr. Bailey was elected President in his place and General Eaton made President Emeritus.

After these five or six years of prayer and waiting and struggle there is now a reasonable prospect that the Trustees can commence their first college building, and when convenient you can send the $2,000 which you so kindly promised me for the College to Mr. Bailey or make your check payable to Mr. Henry V. Van Pelt, Treasurer, Westminster College, Salt Lake City, Utah.

I hope that Mr. Bailey may have an opportunity some time during the summer or next winter of calling upon you and letting you know what the Trustees are doing.

As the Morman question becomes more and more acute the

Christian College as a capstone of the Christian schools of the Missionary Societies in Utah becomes more and more urgent. The need is so great that I feel confident the Lord will interpose in our behalf and put it into the hearts of those whom he has blessed with funds to assist in this struggle for the preservation of our American homes and American liberties.

Trusting that your health is good, I remain

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

Enclosure:

Washington D.C. Sept 18th 2

Mr W. B. T. Keyser
Cashier Merchants National Bank
New York

Dear Sir

Enclosed find 2 government checks aggregating $836.68 which please place to my credit in the Merchants Natl Bk N.Y.C.
I have just returned from Alaska & send in the bank book for writing up

Truly Yours
Sheldon Jackson

Washington D.C. Sept 18 2

Mr L. C. Satra

At the request of Rev T. L. Brevig of Alaska I send you Sixty three 70/100 dollars to be placed to the credit of Mr Brevig.

Please send me a receipt for same

Truly Yours

Sheldon Jackson

Florence Nash.

Received of Rev Sheldon Jackson for Rev T. L. Brevig the sum of Sixty three 70/100 dollars.

Washington D.C. Sept. 18 2

Mr A.A. Seagraves
Seattle Wash

Dear Sir

Enclosed find my check for $45 92/100 from Mr Scroggs' Salary in settlement of Mrs Scroggs' bill at your Hotel. Kind regards to Mrs Seagraves Please receipt & return to me

Truly yours
Sheldon Jackson

Seattle Washington

Received from Rev Luther M Scroggs through Sheldon Jackson in settlement of Mrs Scroggs bill at the Occidental Hotel the sum of forty five 92/100 dollars

B.T.H.

September 15, 2.

Mr. Marion Lawrance,

Toledo, Ohio.

My dear Mr. Lawrance:

Your several letters, concerning the Denver Convention, were awaiting my return from Alaska.

I greatly rejoice at the success of the Convention, as the enthusiasm at Denver will greatly help the work in all parts of the world.

In accordance with your request of August 27th, I send you a late photograph.

Samuel Green, who pledged $10. for three years, is an earnest Christian worker in ~~that City~~ Seattle. Mr. W. D. Wood, of the same City, at the time of the Klondike excitement went into business in Alaska and has made much money. He is ex-mayor of the City of Seattle and an earnest Christian worker. I am glad that he has felt called upon to turn a little of the money made in Alaska into your treasury for Alaska.

In haste,

Very respectfully yours,

General Agent,
Education for Alaska.

B.T.H.

September 23, 2.

Mr. W. B. T. Keyser, Cashier,
Merchants' National Bank,
New York.

Sir:

Yours of the 20th enclosing vouchers and returning bank-book is received with thanks.

Among the vouchers I find that No. 1, dated March 4, 1902, has been cashed by the Bank. That is the voucher that I wrote you from Nome, asking you to suspend payment as it was in the hands of the wrong party, who has received the money upon same. Finding that it was paid I have just written to the Bank at Nome to commence proceedings against the party for the recovery of the money.

I wish you would, as a matter of interest, find out whether my letter asking suspension of payment was received at the Bank before the check was cashed. I do not see how the check could have got to New York earlier than the letter concerning it.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, Education in Alaska.

(COPY OF CHECK)

No. 1. New York, March 4th, 1902.

THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK

Of The City of New York.

San Francisco

Pay to the order of OLE OLESEN ------------------------------

Sum of Fifty 00/100 ------------------------------------ Dollars.

$50 00/100 Sheldon Jackson.

Through the New York Clearing House Association.

(Copy of Endorsements.)

Ole Olesen,

Hans Samuelsen,

R. B. Dawson.

Pay to the Bank of British North America or order,

Sherwood & Sherwood.

Pay to the Order of the Agents of The Bank of British North America, New York.

Bank of British North America, San Francisco,

H. M. J. McMichael)
(Agents.
J. R. Ambrose)

Sep 3 1902

Pay National City Bank or Order
Bank of British North America, New York,
W. Lawson & J. C. Welsh, Agents,
A. G. Gay (?),
Accountant.

Received payment, New York Clearing House, Sept. 2, 1902,
National City Bank.
Endorsement Guaranteed.

B.T.H.

September 23, 2.

Mr. E. G. Rognon,
Downs Building,
Seattle, Wash.

Dear Sir:

Since I saw you various charges have been given me implicating the moral character of your sister, Mrs. Susie Bernardi, and remonstrances against her being allowed to teach the school at Kinigan. Now, as it is impossible to reach your sister in time, I wish you would kindly at once send me a letter stating something of her history for the last few years. If she is a member, or has been in the past a member, of any denomination please let me know where and when; also where and when she has taught schools in the States. If you have the names of any of her former pastors kindly send them to me that I may write them, as I am now on the defensive in the matter.

Regretting to have to trouble you in this matter, I remain

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, Education in Alaska.

B.T.H.

September 24, 2.

The Alaska Banking & Safe Deposit Co.,
Nome, Alaska.

Dear Sirs:

Yours of August 20th, enclosing $10.00 received from Per N. Sire, is safely received, for which please accept thanks.

I have sent you, under registered mail, a check for $50.00 which was collected by Ole Olsen and Hans Samuelsen. The money did not belong to them and I hope that you may collect it for me from them.

I mailed you the other day a copy of the last Reindeer Report, which I hope you may find somewhat interesting during the winter.

Trusting that the winter may pass pleasantly, I remain

Yours truly,

General Agent, Education in Alaska.

B.T.H.

September 24, 2.

Mrs. Wm. M. Pinkston,
Seattle, Washn.

My dear Friend:

If you will kindly send me on a postal your post-office address I can send you a ribbon of the cutter "Bear" that I secured for you at your request. The address you gave me was care of steamer "Seward", Fort St. Michael, Alaska, but fearing that your address has since changed I now write for it.

Remember me to the Captain when you see him.

Very truly yours,

General Agent, Education in Alaska.

B.T.H.

September 24, 2.

Mr. LaRoche,
Photographer,
Seattle, Washn.

Dear Sir:

Please print and mail to me, U. S. Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C., a dozen mounted photos. of myself, together with bill for same.

Very truly yours,

General Agent, Education in Alaska.

B.T.H.

September 24, 2.

Mr. H. W. Hubbard,
4th Ave. & 22d St.,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

When I was in Seattle last July I met Mr. Hugh J. Lee on his way to Cape Prince of Wales. As he was short of funds for traveling expenses I advanced him $50.00 and took an order upon the Association, which I hereby enclose to you for payment. When convenient please send me a check for the amount, payable to my order.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, Education in Alaska.

Enclosure:

B. T. H.

September 29, 2.

Mrs. C. E. Walker,
Long Beach, Cal.

My dear Mrs. Walker:

Your letter of September 22d has reached me, and you will find all your questions answered in the September number of "Woman's Home Mission[illegible]" Monthly and of the "Assembly Herald". As it is doubtful whether there will be time for my letter to reach you before your meeting I will telegraph that fact to you. I am very glad that the California ladies are going to take up the question and consider it. I know the more thoroughly they investigate it the more earnestly they will be willing to work in the matter.

Remember me very kindly to Mr. Walker.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, Education in Alaska.

A Middle Aged Woman. President of Home & For Miss Soc of Pres Ch. St Paul, Minn, & a Woman Presᵗ of Christian Endeavor Soc. at Evanston Ill joined the Mormon Ch.

P

B.T.H.

September 29, 2.

Mr. George W. Bailey,
Real Estate and Trust Building,
Broad and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia.

Dear Sir:

It will give me pleasure to notify the Sabbath Schools in Alaska of your circular concerning "Decision Day".

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, Education in Alaska.

Eaton Reindeer Station, Alaska,

June 30, 1901.

Wm. A. Kjellmann to Eaton Reindeer Station debtor for services in carrying the mail from Eaton to Nome during the period from March 2, 1900, to May 14, 1900.

March 16, 1900,	To services of three deer(x) to and from Nome,	$ 90.00
	" mail carrier, Mr. S. Newman Sherzer,	100.00
	" driver,	50.00
	" board for 2 men for 14 days at $5(x) per day,	140.00
	" Incidentals,	5.00
March 25, 1900,	To services of three reindeer to and from Nome,	90.00
	" mail carrier, S. Newman Sherzer,	100.00
	" driver,	50.00
	" board for 2 men for 13 days at $5.per day,	130.00
	" incidentals,	15.00
April 8, 1900,	To services of three deer to and from Nome,	90.00
	" mail carrier, S. N. Sherzer,	100.00
	" driver,	50.00
	" board for 2 men for 11 1/2 days at $5 per day,	115.00
	" incidentals,	1.00
	Total,	$1,126.00

(x)Meals at the road houses were $2.00 and lodging $1.00. Enough provisions were sent along for a lunch in the middle of the day. Dogs were being hired out at $1.00 per day, and with their food would have made a dog-team cost about $150.00 per trip.

F. H. Gambell,

Supt. Eaton Reindeer Station.

	Brpught forward, ...	$1,126.00
April 25, 1900,	To services of three deer to and from Nome, .	90.00
	" mail carrier, S. N. Sherzer, . . .	100.00
	" driver, ...	50.00
	" board for 2 men 11 1/2 days at $5. per day,	115.00
	" incidentals, ...	30.00
May 14, 1900,	To services of three deer to and from Nome, .	90.00
	" mail carrier, S. N. Sherzer, . . .	100.00
	" driver, ...	50.00
	" board for 3 men for 7 days at $5. per day,	105.00
	" incidentals, ...	7.50
	Total, ...	$1,863.50

March 20, 1901,	Paid to Mrs. E. N. Sherzer for her son, . . .	$ 400.00	
	" S. N. Sherzer, . .	100.00(?)	
March 28, 1901,	Paid to Sheldon Jackson, .	1,000.00	
	Balance due, ...	363.50	
		$1,863.50	$1,863.50

B. T. H.

September 30, 2.

Mr. H. C. Olin,
156 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Olin:

I enclose you a clipping from the "Alaskan" as additional evidence of the growing importance of Haines Mission, Alaska. Has the General Land Office done anything towards the surveys during the past summer?

I also acknowledge, with thanks, the $10.00 for Alaska, which was contributed during the summer by Miss E. C. Bradley, of New Haven, Conn. Also thank you and the Board for my commission, which was awaiting my return to Washington.

Hoping you are all well at the Rooms and congratulating you on securing Mr. Baer for an associate, I remain

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, Education in Alaska.

Enclosure.

B.T.H.

September 30, 2.

Minnesota Loan & Trust Co.,
Minneapolis, Minn.

Dear Sir:

Yours of September 24th is received.

In reply permit me to write that Mr. Hundertmark's notes fall due March 5th instead of September 5th each year. The first note was paid last March. $520. (4 notes of $130. each) is still due upon which the semi-annual interest was due September 5th. Interest 6 per cent per annum.

With regard to Carlson's contract, I have not yet received the papers from the Northwestern Investment Co. of Saint Paul and will write them to-day concerning it. I have as yet nothing to show whether the payments are monthly or quarterly. $25. quarterly would seem a very small payment on a house. Your St. Paul Agent is in the same building with the Northwestern Co. and had better ascertain from them.

Truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

B. T. H.

October 2, 2.

Throop Avenue Presbyterian Church,
523 Willoughby Ave, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Your invitation to attend the Golden Jubilee Reception given to Hon. and Mrs. Darwin R. James on Wednesday evening, October 8th, is received with thanks. I greatly regret my inability to be present. The church that can number such a family among its members for half a century has been greatly blessed by the Great Head of the Church. I do not wonder that you have been moved to celebrate the occasion and I have no doubt that it will be celebrated with great enthusiasm and prove ~~an occasion~~ one of unusual interest.

If not present in body I shall certainly be in spirit, and upon that occasion shall join my prayers and thanksgivings with yours.

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

B. T. H.

September 30, 2.

Miss E. C. Bradley,
New Haven, Conn.

My dear Madam:

Yours of the was awaiting my return this fall from Alaska.

The Board of Home Missions has sent me the $10.00 which you have kindly given for work in Alaska. Later on I will be able to tell you what I have done with it. In the meantime I send you a copy of the last Educational and Reindeer Report which may help quicken your interest in that country.

Thanking you for your remembrance of our needs, I remain

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, Education in Alaska.

October 6 [illegible] 2.

Hon. Russell A. Alger,

Detroit, Michigan.

My dear Senator:

Permit me to offer my most sincere congratulations at your appointment to the United States Senate, and I trust that at the expiration of the term you will be triumphantly re-elected by the people.

It is but just that the people of Michigan should thus recognize your great services to the country (and consequent honoring of the State) in your management of the War Department at the breaking out of the Spanish war, and afterwards in the troubles that arose, Wherever I ~~was in~~ have been since in the East, West, or in Alaska, when the question came up in conversation, in cars, hotels, or elsewhere, I have always warmly ~~took~~ taken your part, so that now that you have been recognized it gives me unusual pleasure.

With kind regards to Mrs. Alger, I remain

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

October 8 2.

Rev. George Norcross, D. D.,
Carlisle, Pennsylvania.

My dear Brother:

Yours of the 4th instant is received with regard to the land in Nebraska. I do not know enough about the place to give you intelligent advice. On the first thought it impresses me , as it evidently has you, that the offer is for the best half of the land and that the balance left might be so poor as to remain on our hands for many years.

I suppose it is not possible for you at this season of the year to go our and look at it. If it were so it would be the desirable thing to do, and charge the expense to the land. I will be perfectly content with whatever decision you may make with regard to it.

Trusting that Louise is better, and with love to the [illegible], I remain,

Very truly yours,

General Agent, &c.

Washington D.C. Oct 7 '2

Minn Loan & Trust Co
Minneapolis Minn

Mr C. L. Moore Treas^r

Dear Sir

In response to yours of Oct 3. I enclose you note No 2 of Hundertmark Also Agreement with Chas. F. Carlson (Have not yet received from Northwestern Investment Co any notes from Carlson) Also sundry papers connected with loans of Frank Sihre and Joseph Berwanger Please send me receipt for the same.

Very Truly Yours

Sheldon Jackson

List of Deeds, Mortgages, Notes & other papers sent by Registered Mail to Minnesota Loan & Trust Co. Oct 7th 1902.

Note No 2 of John [illegible] Imark to Sheldon Jackson due March 5th 1903 for $130 @ 6 pr ct interest

Papers Connected with loan to Joseph Berwanger

Mortgage Joseph Berwanger to Silas B. Walsh Dec 9. 1890

Mortgage Note " " to S. B. Walsh due Dec 9. 1895 $1100.

Abstract of Title Lots 19 & 27 Blk 87 Leffmann's Subdivision [illegible] & 87 Lyman Dayton's Add Ramsey Co Minnesota

Assignment of Note & Mortgage S. B. Walsh to Mary V. Jackson March 1st 1893.

Extension of loan to Jos Berwanger et ux to Mary V. Jackson to Dec 9. 1899.

Extension of loan of Jos Berwanger et ux to Mary V. Jackson to Dec 9. 1904

Six Coupon Notes of Jos Berwanger of No 5 to No 10 inclusive

Papers connected with loan to Frank Sima

Abstract of title of Lot 29 Blk 1 Bartow's Add to City of St Paul Minn

Examination of Title by Cochran & Walsh.

Mortgage Frank Sima et ux to Sheldon Jackson September 1st 1889.

Mortgage Note. Frank Sima to Sheldon Jackson

Agreement of extension of loan to Sept 1. 1896.

" " " " " " 1899

Frank Sima

Chas. F. Carlson

Contract of sale of lot 21 Block 3 of South Park Division No 6 South St Paul Minn for $700. of which $100 cash & $25 upon the 1st days of March, June September & December ~~[illegible]~~ until paid. Deferred payments at 6 pr ct. Recorded at Hastings, Dakota Co June 11. 1902 in Book 4 of Mtg pages 513 & 516

Washington D.C. Oct 9 2

Mr W. B. T. Keyser
Cashier Merchants National Bank
New York City

Dear Sir

Enclosed find Check No 987.898 of the Disbursing Clerk of the Department of the Interior

Oct 8 1892

for three hundred dollars, which please place to my Credit on your books

Respectfully Yours
Sheldon Jackson

1902

Rev Isaac T. Whittemore
Los Angeles Cal

My very dear Doctor, of all arid ills -
Your letters are better than Old Carter's pills,
And your methods also so subtle and wise
That they take even Senator X by surprise.
I like your persistence - your bright animation
Your stick-to-it-iveness which beats all creation.
The West is now sure to get irrigation
Because of her cinch on the true situation.
In both houses of Congress ther'll soon be a slaughter
And Senator X will be yelling for quarter.
For all the world knows the old chap hadn't orter
Set himself agin the West's cry for water.
The West's on the warpath - and scheme as they will -
The East will get left on its big water bill
For rivers and harbors - if it don't lend a hand
To the West in redeeming Uncle Sam's arid land.
Then, again, there's a man in the President's chair
Who cares more than any man for the people out there.
He's right up to date - and to him there's a charm
In improving each acre of Uncle Sam's farm.
Congress better watch out - or this mighty nation
Will follow the other - whose name's Irrigation.
But politicians are keen - and this year you may bet
They'll all take to the water - to get out of the wet.

George L. Spining

October 10 2.

Mr. A. A. Seagrave,
Occidental Hotel,
Seattle, Washington.

Dear Sir:

Your receipt of October 1st, is received. Please sign and return the enclosed receipt, which is a copy of the one you sent, as I need the receipt in duplicate.

With kind regards to your wife, I remain,

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

Seattle, Washington,
October , 1902.

$45.92.

Received from Luther M. Scroggs, through Sheldon Jackson, in settlement of Mrs. Scroggs' bill at the Occidental Hotel, the sum of forty-five dollars and ninety-two cents ($45.92).

____

October 10 2.

Mr. Irvin H. Cammack,

Los Angeles, California.

My dear Mr. Cammack:

The Witness for October and November for myself and Mr. Hamilton have come safely to hand and I thank you for the kind expressions with regard to myself. If you have them to spare please send me half a dozen copies of the Witness for October and November. I enclose penalty slip which will pay the postage on the same.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

Enclosure.

October 10 2.

Dr. F. H. Gambell, M. D.,
Thief River Falls, Minnesota.

Dear Dr. Gambell:

Yours of October 3d is received. The Quakers have accepted the loan of Deer made them, and signed the papers.

Nils Klemetson's father is in luck, as you sent him $200 and at your request I sent him $200.

I am afraid that the Lapp cradle cannot be packed so as to come safely by mail. It will not cost very much more by express and will be much safer. Shall I forward it?

I am rejoicing in the prospect of your getting married; it is the sensible thing to do and I trust that you may find it will add to your usefulness and happiness throughout life.

I enclose you a copy of a letter just received from Mr. Kjellmann concerning bills for running the mail service. If I should return the Station account book do you think you could make out an itemized list of the expenses? Did Mr. Sherzer take any receipts from the Road houses for lodging and meals? Do you know where his address is?

Nils Klemetson expects next season to marry Per Andersen's daughter Anna Sofie. They became engaged this past summer.

Wishing you congratulations in advance I remain,

Yours truly,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

(COPY)

Mt. Horeb, Wisconsin, October 6,1902.

Sheldon Jackson, LL.D.,
General Agent of Education in Alaska,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Sir:-

Your favor of Oct. 1st to hand with thanks. I am glad to learn that you have once more safely arrived from your Alaska campaign and apparently as enthusiastic as ever.

Regarding the forwarded bills of expenditures in connection with the mail carrying in 1900 between Eaton and Nome, allow me to say, I believe it contrary to Government rules generally, and the Postal Department rule especially for the Superintendent of Eaton Station, also being assistant postmaster to charge privately for assisting in getting the mail off, therefore I believe Dr. Gambell's bill illegal, and shall not pay it until the contrary has been proven by him.

The other bill is very much lacking in being a proper bill, for example, when my men were under way to Nome or back, they could surely not be BOARDING with Eaton Station, they must either have had their food along and prepared it into meals themselves, or they must have bought meals along the route. If they carried their own provision, I shall kindly ask for itemized bills for such provision, such bills must be O. K'd by the man in charge of the mail underway. If they bought their jeals along the route, and such meals were paid for by the Eaton Station, I shall kindly ask for the receipts for any and all such meals. As to the incidentals, I shall also ask that itemized and O. K'd bills be sent me.

It can hardly be expected that I should pay the prices, outrageous as they are, without having assurance that the expenses have actually been that high, and I do not intend to do so either. I have been in and as knowing too much about Alaska to be blindfolded in such a coarse manner.

The service of the Deer at $150 for two months work, or about five times as much as the value of the animals, is a very good argument against Congressional appropriation, because, when the Government can earn $150 for two months work with one Deer, it can earn $750 with that one Deer in 6 months, and as there is at least 100 Deer available for service, it will amount to $75,000 per winter clear money, so there will be no appropriation necessary any longer, and I shall be glad to be able to make the above statement to the public, as there can be no better proof found in favor of the wiseness of introduction of Reindeer to Alaska.

I thank you very much for the information regarding the Alaska peninsula-country, as I shall soon have occasion to use that country.

As to the mail route No. 78110, I will report, that the amount has been paid by the Department but I have not received all receipts as yet, so I am unable to forward a statement now, but I believe that the Eaton Station will be owing me considerable on that account, as I had to resort to the assistance of a legal adviser in order to get the money, and I have not settled with him yet; however I shall submit a statement when all receipts are in.

Very respectfully yours,

(signed) Wm. A. Kjellmann.